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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen
Pages

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HARDING ATTENTION TURNED TO LEAGUE IN FIRST TALK WITH MR. HUGHES ON RETURN

Senator Pepper's Statement That America Is Ready to
Join a "Modified" Union Expected to Force Foreign Policy Out Into Open

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 9—President Harding's first caller this morning was Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, who spent an hour and half going over the Government's relations with foreign governments during the President's absence and the present status of affairs.

Mr. Hughes refused to comment on the character of his interview with the President, but it is generally believed that the League of Nations played a conspicuous part in the conference. The statement of George Wharton Pepper (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, that the United States would join the League of Nations if modified has thrown a bomb into the Republican camp, and has made necessary a declaration of the Administration's policy on that point.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, also conferred with the President today, since, as he goes to Des Moines, Ia., to speak on Wednesday, before the League of Women Voters, which is entertaining Lord Robert Cecil, and the large majority of the members of which are committed to the League of Nations, it was essential that he should consult the President. He is also said to have talked with Secretary Hughes on the subject.

Pepper Speech Paves Way

Senator Pepper was one of the strong opponents of the League originally, and the fact that he has come around to the point where he is willing to consider it a good thing if modified, has stirred many of the wavering to the point of coming out for the League.

The League, as Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale said Sunday evening, is not a partisan issue at present. He added, speaking before the Foundry Methodist Church:

Over four years have flown by since the armistice, but America still remains without participation in any effective organization to prevent the recurrence of a world war. We are not members of the League of Nations, nor of an association of nations; nor are we participants in the International Court of Justice. Even the four-power pact is not in force. And yet, we are the most peace-loving nation of the world.

Now the question of the league is coming forward again. Those persons who thought the issue definitely settled in 1920 wrongly considered the question at stake just as many other persons were mistaken when they believed the question of slavery was settled after the Missouri Compromise.

Four Reasons for Joining

First, it is essential to us, to wind up the war; second, if we are to prevent competitive armaments; third, if we are to prevent recurrence of world wars. Besides these three essential reasons there is a fourth, which, while not now essential may ultimately prove to be the most important, namely to promote the general welfare and progress of the world in humanitarian, economic, financial, political, social and intellectual ways.

Party organization has become too strong. Party loyalty is often displacing loyalty to principle. A person should both his party when loyalty to principle demands it.

Isolation could not keep us out of the last war, and it is not true that the same cause brought the same effects. The world has shrunk since the days of George Washington. Nations are closer together and more liable to international irritation. Hereafter, whatever wars will come will be far more terrifying than the wars of the past. By keeping out of the League we are inviting a world catastrophe. Either civil or international war or war must destroy civilization.

The League will bring peace on earth and good will to men, which is the goal of Christianity.

Cecil Visits Opportune

If, however, it becomes evident that the trend of the sentiment of the people is toward the League, each party will seek to utilize it as an advantage in the presidential campaign.

There is no doubt but that the sane and moderate remarks of Lord Robert Cecil have helped the League in the

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RAYMOND POINCARÉ CONSIDERS FRENCH POSITION WEAKENED

Louis Loucheur's Visit Awakens
Varied Feelings in Paris—
Tone More Optimistic

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, April 9—The greatest danger is that of exaggeration when the results of Louis Loucheur's, formerly French representative on the Reparations Commission, visit to England are examined. With the habitual readiness to change its opinion, the Paris press is suddenly becoming enthusiastic about the entente with England, and it takes an almost stand before Germany is allowed to speak. This is a refreshing change from the campaign to exclude England, not only from the negotiations but from the continent. But this new-found enthusiasm may be short-lived. Indeed after lasting over the week-end, there are signs today that it is already disappearing. It would, therefore, be easy to attach an excessive importance to the newspaper comment at this moment. Still, it is true that a movement of public opinion has been provoked, and it is not impossible that the course of events will be changed.

It is now clear that M. Loucheur consulted the French Premier, Raymond Poincaré, before leaving France, but it is emphasized that this was an act of pure courtesy, and that M. Poincaré certainly conferred no mission on the former minister.

Millerand Seeks Information

He neither approved nor disapproved of his intention of seeing the British ministers. He merely registered the fact. On M. Loucheur's return especially, as so much commotion had been created, it was natural that M. Loucheur should again see M. Poincaré to explain what he had done.

Prestident Millerand also asked for his impressions. It is understood that President Millerand was not displeased with the report, but M. Poincaré considers that indiscretion and undesirable publicity have weakened the position of France. Not only is the French Premier compromised, but there is the belief at home and abroad that France is recognizing the futility of its present proceedings and is signalling for mediation.

It is indignantly denied that this interpretation of M. Loucheur's action is true, and while a large section of opinion seems ready to accept a more conciliatory manner, the mere suggestion that there is a weakening arouses the fury of other influential sections. M. Loucheur will certainly be available for a long time to come, but somehow the bias associated with him have fallen on fruitful ground and begin to grow.

Two Divergent Opinions

Is there really no possibility of an arrangement? People are openly asking. M. Poincaré cannot but recognize the existence of these two currents of opinion. Something, indeed, has changed by reason of the public discussion of the methods of settlement. The French people want peace and are perhaps less interested in the Ruhra policy than is often thought.

The directors of the French policy must be perplexed by the possibility of Germany making use of the situation created to its advantage. M. Poincaré will have to repeat his intention and views without delay. It is believed that M. Loucheur especially advocated the putting of the reparations of the ruined north on a privileged basis. He would only have France and England insist on the payment by Germany of the actual damages and whatever they are compelled to reimburse the United States. He advocates an international organization on assurances, particularly of German pledges arranged for raising a loan.

M. Loucheur gives every impression that Mr. Bonar Law, the British Premier, agrees that there is a matter for discussion and that the prospect of an Anglo-French accord is bright.

Question of Rhineland Control

Whatever was said about French security by M. Loucheur which was in any way a repetition of his suggestions at Grenoble must be treated as purely personal. M. Loucheur's idea is to place the League of Nations in control of the Rhineland.

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From Photograph © Underwood & Underwood, New York

William Nelson Cromwell

By a Contribution of 400,000 Francs, Mr. Cromwell Has Made Possible the Establishment of a Legion of Honor Museum in Paris, Which Has Been Projected For Some Time Past and Which Required a Million Francs to Carry Into Realization. The Donor Is an American Corporation Lawyer, Who Is an Enthusiastic Admirer of Anything Appertaining to the French Republic, and Is Himself an Officer of the Legion of Honor

MEXICO ATTRACTS RUBBER INTERESTS

American Government Inquires
Into Possibilities — British
Control Is Threatened

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 9—Dots Manuel C. Tellez, charge d'affaires of the Mexican Embassy here, calls attention to the fact that while governments much farther away are calling attention to their rubber resources, Mexico, adjacent to the United States, has vast areas of land eminently suited for the cultivation of rubber.

The Mexican Government, Señor Tellez said, is ready to co-operate in every way with American experts or with American capital in the investigation of the possibilities of these regions as a source of supply of the American market, independent of the monopoly now enjoyed by the British through their control of the East Indian rubber industry.

Superior Advantages

While a great portion of Central America and the more tropical regions of South America are adapted by both soil and climate to the cultivation of rubber, Mexico, from a geographical point of view, is said to offer superior advantages. The southern states of the Mexican Republic, comprising the greater part of the region south of Veracruz, it is stated, have a warm, humid climate and a soil particularly suited to the growth of the India rubber tree.

This tree, transplanted from the East Indies, produces a rubber, according to Señor Tellez, which though somewhat different in quality, from that produced in its native soil, nevertheless compares very favorably with the latter and with the famous para rubber of Brazil.

At the present time there is a considerable amount of American capital interested in several of these plantations in the State of Oaxaca. Successful plantations also have been operated in the states of Chiapas, Tabasco and Guerrero, the charge stated.

Guayule Plant Valuable

In one respect, however, Mexico stands alone among the countries of Latin America in which rubber can be produced. This advantage, according to Señor Tellez, lies in the fact that the Guayule plant is indigenous to Mexico and, in fact, cannot be produced in any other country, so far as is known. Unlike the rubber tree, the Guayule plant grows in dry, hot regions. Without any care or attention whatever, the plant reproduces itself every three years, and when ground yields about 60 per cent of rubber.

Señor Tellez, looking to the elasticity of Para or Indian rubber, Señor Tellez explained, the product of the Guayule plant blends readily with other compositions and is well suited for the manufacture of automobile tires. Since the northern states of Mexico are traversed by railway lines with direct connections with the railway systems of the United States, the region is readily accessible, while the southern areas suitable for the production of India rubber are accessible both by rail and water.

Department of Commerce officials will take cognizance of the possibilities of the rubber industry in Mexico in the investigation which has been authorized in Congress and for which a considerable sum has been appropriated.

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METHODIST MINISTERS REFUTE "LYING PROPAGANDA" OF WETS

Declare Better Results Will Be Obtained by Strengthening Enforcement, Not Weakening the Dry Laws

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 9—An appeal to the public press to give as much prominence to the facts in favor of prohibition as those against it, is urged in the report of the committee on temperance of the New York Conference of Methodist Ministers now in session here. The report, which was submitted by the Rev. L. P. Tucker of Syracuse, N. Y., the chairman of the committee and also superintendent of the Central District of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, says, in part:

"Under these circumstances, they took up the consideration of the Turkish Treaty in 1918. But, the President, who was then in Paris, and apparently impressed by numerous messages which were addressed to him by representative Americans—Republicans and Democrats—including Root, Hughes, Lodge, Bryan, Parker, Elliot, Butler, Hibben and others, that America should help in the reconstruction of the proposed Armenian mandate, suggested the Allies to hold off discussion of the Turkish Treaty, and conveyed to them and to the Armenians the impression that America was favorably disposed to assume a mandate for Armenia.

"Acceptance by us of the proposed Armenian mandate was subject to our adherence to the Covenant of the

Anti-Saloon League of New York, says, in part:

"ion that that question will not be settled during the next 20 years.

"Until we reach the hour when it is possible to enforce the prohibition policy as easily and as thoroughly as we enforce the rest of the criminal law, and do it with the same enforcement official, God's people will need to keep their fighting clothes on."

"Prohibition is not a failure. The people who are boasting that prohibition has failed are the people who want it to fail, and the people who are insisting that the prohibition law is so draconian that it cannot be enforced and does not work.

"We are not getting as good results

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AMERICAN BOOTLEGGER AND HIS GOLD FINANCE NASSAU VICE CARNIVAL

Peaceful Populace Changes Into Law-Defying, Revel-Craving Mass, Aided and Abetted by Outlaw Bands That Shun Volsteadism

OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF CLOSING EYES TO WILD ORGIES OF GRANT'S TOWN

Local Industries Thrown Into Discard as Native Is Lured Into Rum-Smuggling Trade by Easy Money, All of Which Is Spent in Gambling and Drinking Resorts

No faithful description of Nassau or truthful chronicle of the happenings in that community can be complete without more than a casual mention of Grant's Town, a section of Nassau to which no steamship folder devotes time nor space for obvious reasons.

Wild orgies characterize Grant's Town. With the influx of the American bootleggers and their easy money, employment with good wages have given to the Negroes of the island the wherewithal to gratify their desire for stimulants, and what little restraint they have under ordinary conditions is completely swept away after a few drinks of Kyan gin or the cheap, raw rum that is sold over the counter at the grog shops patronized by the natives.

Every Saturday night, in the dives along the quay, Grant's Town holds open carnival and thither come the bootleggers and the worst type of the native whites to watch the revels and to take part in them. The Negro policemen of Nassau and the white officials in charge of affairs make it a rule not to interfere with the wild dances and processions unless they pass all bounds and threaten destruction to the whites and property.

In one notorious resort in Grant's Town the maddest of carnivals is held every Saturday night. Here, in a room no more than 15 by 25 feet at the most and lighted by two or three smoky kerosene lamps, the gin-crazed Negroes, and oftentimes, too, the shameless American bootlegger, elbow their way into the room jammed full of excited human beings and take part in the dances such as they are. So notorious is this Grant's Town resort that the small rooms always crowd to capacity. The doors and the holes which serve as windows are filled with various on-lookers and crowds surge outside in the gloom awaiting their opportunity to gaze on what passes for social enjoyment in that strange community.

It is interesting to reflect that the American bootleggers and rum runners who find their way "over the hill" on Saturday nights to see the natives in their drunken revels are representatives of certain societies organized to defeat prohibition in America.

Issue Between Nations

That the entire question of rum smuggling into the United States is approaching an issue between the United States and foreign countries, particularly Great Britain, was the belief expressed by officials of the Department of Justice.

Several phases of the rum-running problem are now pending in the American courts. They include a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States on the opinion of the Attorney-General that foreign ships cannot transport liquor within the territorial waters of the United States, and that American ships cannot transport liquor for beverage purposes anywhere.

The belief prevails in official quarters here that if the verdict of the Supreme Court is against the foreign vessels carrying liquor in American waters, Great Britain will carry the question to an international court. Should this step be taken it was thought here that the entire question of what America can do and what she cannot do to protect her sovereignty against rum smuggling will come up for consideration.

Ambassador Has Ruling

There are also pending before the Supreme Court several cases of seizures of ships beyond the three-mile limit for being a party to smuggling. These seizures are being defended by the prohibition enforcement office under the old so-called hovering laws, whereby this country claims the right to go out 12 miles to apprehend smugglers.

The attitude of the British Government, as given to the State Department by Sir Auckland Geddes, their Ambassador here, is that the United States cannot, under international law, go beyond the three-mile limit to seize smugglers, unless the smugglers had previously established communication with the shore through their own means.

Saturday Night Debouch

Like a page taken out of what was once "darkest Africa" in this Saturday night debouch. The music for the occasions is furnished by an orchestra in which the instruments range from a comb covered by paper to a bent and battered guitar with three strings. The dance waxes fast and furious as the night fades into colorless dawn. At times as many as 50 couples manage to fight their way onto the floor of the room, which is hardly large enough for one-fourth that number. The result is, there is no room for anything resembling a dance.

Another Negro revel that finds its inspiration in the Kyan gin bottle is the "Fire Dance." The authorities of the island have sought to give out the impression that the fire dances no longer take place. The practice has been interdicted but the dances take place practically every week in Grant's Town, investigation reveals.

A fire is started in an open space and the word soon goes out that a "Fire Dance" is to be

than 200,000 cases of whisky on the quay and under the sheds in Nassau awaiting purchase and shipment to the United States by the rum runners. The authorities were determined to take no chances of the mob breaking bounds and looting the quay when no man could foresee the result. The order was issued forbidding the festival.

Despite this, at 4 a.m. Christmas a howling procession of men, women and children poured into Nassau. The mob sought to enter Bay Street but the police prevented such access. It prepared to charge the police when the Negro fire department called to the scene. The mob soon a fire engine of American make headed into the square and two lines of hose were run from the sponge wharf.

Just as the mob, beating the cans and pans and sounding wild notes on huge conch shells, started to charge the police and the firemen, the latter started the engine and opened on the mass of thousands with two strong streams of sea water. Head over heels like so many mankin soldiers or nine pins were hurled hundreds of natives.

American Traficker Blamed

This reception proved too much for the inhabitants of Grant's Town. They stood covering under the drenching streams of water, which were cold this Christmas morning, and then started to retreat. Soon the entire mass turned back and fled over the hill, and peace and quiet was restored to Nassau for at least that Christmas Day.

In fairness to Nassau it should be stated that such deplorable conditions have not always existed on the island. Statistics at the customhouse, where all liquor imports are recorded, and records of the courts prove this. It may be said frankly that the American bootlegger is to blame chiefly for present vice conditions. It is pointed out that this undesirable citizen of the United States will infest the coral island just as long as the demand for illicit liquor in America continues.

The rum trafficker of America has much to answer for in Nassau, particularly in the section known as Grant's Town. Banish him from the island and once more the peaceful, semi-tropical isle will be rich in happiness—not in bootleggers' gold.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Public meeting for discussion of metropolitan Boston planning problems, State House Auditorium, 7:30. Free public illustrated address, "The Art of Arranging Buildings of Institutional Work," by E. H. Harrington, Harvard Plan" by Charles A. Coolidge, member Board of Overseers of Harvard University, and Frank Lloyd Wright and Thomas Cooley of Harvard University, 8 p.m. Lowell Institute: Free public lecture in series, "The Reformation," by Prof. G. G. Coulton of Cambridge University, England, 491 Boylston Street. Public Lecture Service, "England and Labor in England," by Prof. Warren G. Austin of Boston University, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston Street, 8. Harvard University: Final concert in series, Arthur Whiting, Paine Concert Hall, Music Building; 8:30; performance by Harvard Dramatic Club of "Beranger," benefit American Fund Series, 8:30. Phillips Brooks House Association, annual dinner, address by Thomas W. Lamont, Harvard Union, 6. Women's City Club of Boston; talk by Shadrach Edmund, "Irish Poetry," Pilgrim Hall, 7:45. Boston University: Annual stunt night of Intercollegiate Community Services Association, 8:30. St. James Hall, 8. Vinny Camp, Canadian Veteran's Association: Celebration of sixth anniversary of Vimy Ridge, 8:30. Convention Hall, 82 Brattle Street, evening. Fish and Game Club of Quebec: Annual dinner, Hotel Vendome, 6:30.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Merry Widow," 8. Copely—"Dishwell's," 8:15. Hotel "Lightning," 8:15. Keith's—Vaudeville, 8. Majestic—"Whirl of New York," 8:15. Plymouth—"The Fool," 8:15. St. James—"Cornered," 8:15. Tremont—"Sixty Million Acres," 8:15. Windsor—"To the Ladies," 8:15.

Musics

Boston Opera House—"Tannhäuser," 7:30.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

G. A. R.: Annual encampment, Faheuil Hall, 10. Massachusetts Division, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.: Annual encampment, Tremont Temple, 10. Massachusetts Ladies of the G. A. R.: Annual convention, New American Home, Pilgrim Publicity Association: Luncheon talk by Elmer J. Bliss, president Royal Yacht Company, "Swing Along, New England Manufactured Product Nationally Through Advertising," Hotel Belgrave, 12:30. Kiwanis Club: Luncheon, talk by James P. Connolly, author of sea stories, "Travel Experiences I Have Enjoyed," Boston Club, 12:30. Appalachian Mountain Club: "Public exhibition of the 'Whitney Bird Skins'" and chess illustrations, commercial value of \$1,500, St. John's, 10.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Public invited to inspect model kitchen, 12 Broadway, 10 to 12.

Boston Grand Opera Club, Inc.: Reception to artists of Wagnerian opera company, Copley-Plaza, 4.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WGI (Medford, Hillsdale)—5:30, New England weather forecast; closing stock market reports, 6:30; wool market report.

WEY (Schenectady)—6, produce and stock market reports, 7:45; vocal and instrumental concert.

WHAZ (Troy)—15, instrumental and vocal programs, 8:30; Midnite to 1:30 a.m., concert by students of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

WEAF (New York)—7:30, concert by Brooklyn University Orchestra, "Concert to Reduce Labor Turnover in Industry," by Nicholas Flicker, president Industrial Extension Institute, 8:10; "Kings of Comedy," 9:15; "Kings of Comedy," 9:45, soprano solos, 8:55; recital by zither artists, 9:35; baritone selections, 9:35; soprano recital, 9:45; baritone selections, 9:35.

WOR (Boston)—6:15, home garden hints, 7, talk on musical appreciation.

KDKA (Pittsburgh)—6:15, concert by KDKA Radio Orchestra, 7:45; "Spring and a Young Man's Fancy," 8:30, vocal and instrumental concert.

PROF. JOHNSON TO SPEAK

Prof. L. L. Johnson, of Columbia University, will address the fourth meeting of the year of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club, to be held on Saturday, April 14, at 1 o'clock, in the Boston City Club.

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MINISTERS REFUTE WET PROPAGANDA

(Continued from Page 1)

from the prohibition law in some places as we expected, because we are not having as good enforcement as we expected. The way to get better results is not to change the law, but to strengthen the enforcement.

Having outlawed the legalized traffic in intoxicating liquor, it is now our job to outlaw the illegal traffic.

FADING TEST OF STRENGTH

We are facing a test of strength between the organized Government and the bootlegger. In order to make prohibition secure, we must retain a statute that can be enforced. The Volstead Act and the Mullan-Gage law prove themselves to be enforceable by the fact that they are being enforced.

Having outlawed the legal traffic in intoxicating liquor, it is now our job to outlaw the illegal traffic.

Expose Lying Propaganda

We are never more hopeful than at present. On the other hand there was never more demand for vigilance than at the present. We are fighting a world wide alignment. It is reported that the outlawed law of America has been collected by federal agents attached to the district attorney's office and working under the direction of the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice.

While Grand Jury proceedings are secret and no official report of such activities can be gained until arrests have been made and become a matter of public record, it is known that large quantities of liquor are constantly being brought to the United States by water and smuggled ashore.

We realize that the lying propaganda so prevalent in some places in this country is part of a world-wide assault upon the Constitution of the United States and we plan to expose to the nation the arms and stay in the fight until the outlawed liquor interests, led by the disloyal brewers, have been compelled to obey the law, and until the sympathizing friends among the newspapers and the wet politicians have decided that it does not pay to line up with the forces of lawlessness.

We are to have efficient law enforcement, we must elect officials who are in sympathy with the law. This applies to every officer charged with the enforcement of the law. We will have our support in their alleged intention of making Broadway so dry that a "camel from Sahara will fit at home here."

We disapprove the memorial sent to Congress by the New York Legislature asking that the body to legalize beer and light wine as being a recommendation for nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment. It will be impossible to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment if the breweries are allowed. We hope that the New York officials who will have our support in their alleged intention of making Broadway so dry that a "camel from Sahara will fit at home here."

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PARTY QUARRELS THREATEN TO OUST KEMALIST MINISTRY

Controversies Cause Uneasiness at Angora—Turkish Papers Condemn Government

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, April 9.—Part of the Turkish press predicts failure for the Lausanne conference, which is soon to resume its sittings, and to forestall it a demand is made that hostilities should be resumed. Official Angora, however, favors the allied proposals. Meanwhile, party controversies and party quarrels rage violently, threatening to bring about the overthrow of the Kemalist Government.

The Turkish papers attribute the existing situation to the Kemalist bureaucracy and foreign underground activities. The Ittihad Party is charged with fomenting passions and reviving a considerable subsidy from foreign sources to organize an overwhelming opposition.

Opposition to Angora

Hari criticizes Angora for acting with carelessness in administering Constantinople's affairs. Colorless officials, being merely concerned about their subsistence, smile to right and left, it says, and in an endeavor to gain favor in political circles lose the confidence of the nation. As a result, harmony disappears and many government supporters drift to the opposition. With the ostensible purpose of reviving unity under different forms they attempt to turn public opinion against Angora and for this they utilize the press.

Tevhid lays emphasis on the inaction and indifference of the Kemalists in reforming the lamentable state of thousands of Turks exposed to the ills of unemployment and starvation. It finds fault with Angora for its mild dealing with Christians, and says that a law recently promulgated by the Government is intended to safeguard "Christian assassins against penalty."

Chester Scheme Criticized

Tevhid desires to see Christians put under a different set of laws. To avoid destruction, Christians in Constantinople are gradually adopting Islam. Some 20 Greek women recently petitioned for a change of faith and before getting an official answer to their applications they discarded their Christian-like garments dressed like Turkish women, and performed their devotions according to Islam.

Angora has decided to accept validity of the cases tried at Constantinople during the Allied occupation, except those judged by courts-martial and allied tribunals. An engineer, Servet Bey, a deputy of Ardahan, criticizes the Chester scheme, finding it disastrous for Turkey. Admiral Chester's conditions, says the deputy, are heavy and place the Turks in a position of servitude. Therefore he demands that the scheme should undergo changes before it is ratified.

JOVAN PLAMENATZ EXPELLED FROM ITALY

By Special Cable

ROME, April 9.—The Italian Government has expelled from Italy Jovan Plamenatz, former Montenegrin Premier, who a few months ago proclaimed himself Regent of Montenegro, because of his anti-Jugoslav propaganda in Italy. Mr. Plamenatz has left Naples, bound for New York, where he expects to settle.

Before leaving he declared that the Yugoslav delegates at the Abbazia conference informed Benito Mussolini, the Italian Premier, that unless the Italian Government expelled him and repressed the Montenegrin propaganda, they would not return to Abbazia. Mr. Plamenatz declared that he would intensify his pro-Montenegrin propaganda in America.

GERMANS CAUSING TROUBLE IN MEMEL

BERLIN, April 9 (By The Associated Press)—Dispatches received from Memel say the Lithuanian authorities have taken strong measures to suppress a general strike called by the German inhabitants in protest against the incorporation of the Memel region into Lithuania.

A state of siege has been declared and the German-Lithuanian "Heimatbund" organization, which was responsible for the strike, has been proscribed and two of its leading members arrested. A monument of Emperor William I at Memel was thrown off its base on Saturday night, and according to late dispatches Lithuanian troops today broke up a mass meeting of Germans at Spitzbutz, near Memel.

ITALIAN PRINCESS WEDS ARMY OFFICER

ROME, April 9 (By The Associated Press)—Princess Yolanda, eldest daughter of King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena, was married today to Count Calvi di Bergolo, a captain of cavalry who holds a decoration for bravery in the World War.

The civil ceremony, which took place at 10:30 o'clock in the Grand Hall of the Quirinal Palace was followed immediately by the celebration of the religious rites in the Pauline Chapel, also within the Quirinal.

ROUTE FAHNE SUPPRESSED

BERLIN, April 9.—The police authorities have ordered the Route Fahne (the Red Flag) a standard publication for a fortnight. The order was issued under the law dealing with the protection of the Republic. The newspaper recently had been advocating the overthrow of the Government and the establishment of a dictatorship by the proletariat.

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PREVENTION OF WAR WOMEN VOTERS' AIM

(Continued from Page 1)

of the convention tomorrow morning, indicates a somewhat smaller attendance than last year, when 3000 women went to Baltimore.

The delegates in the conference of efficiency in government today heard the civil service dubbed "old fashioned" by Lent D. Upson, director of Detroit Bureau of Government, and its morale termed "none too high" by W. E. Mosher of the Institute for Public Administration, New York City. Both speakers declared that the greatest obstacle to the betterment of civil service is the protection which they said it affords to inefficient workers. Mr. Upson said:

Civil service has been a great aid in eliminating political favoritism for government. Today, however, incompetence is a greater factor than political influence. The modern city is a complicated and technical organization requiring the services of especially trained men and women. There must be the possibility of changing this personnel rapidly, if it proves inefficient. The civil service, in my judgment, has been slow to recognize the changing conditions which call for a drastic revision of what we know as civil service. It still thinks in terms of bi-partisan politics and it must learn to think in terms of nonpartisan politics. It must make examinations for clerks instead of the expert qualifications of technicians and of protecting appointees from dismissal rather than in protecting the public from the incompetent.

Direct National Primary

In the conference plans were discussed for presentation to the convention for support of election of the president of the United States by a direct, national primary, for study of the mayor-council, commission and commission-manager forms of local government.

The monopoly of federal courts by men came in for severe criticism by Mrs. Florence Kelley, general secretary of the National Consumers' League, before the Child Welfare Conference. Mrs. Kelley said:

The adjournment of Congress without referring a federal child labor amendment to the states for ratification illustrates the injustice to women and children that follows upon the monopoly of the male power. Twice in recent years has the Supreme Court of the United States decided that federal laws, duly passed by Congress and signed by the President, to afford the equal protection of the law to wage-earning children throughout our country are unconstitutional.

Women have not had any share in deciding either of these cases, for no woman has ever been appointed to any federal court. The burden of labor of passing a joint resolution through Congress and getting it ratified by the states falls, however, largely upon women, as the strain of the enactment of the two congressional bills did before.

Plans for advancing the proposed federal child labor amendment shared the time of the conference with a discussion on the enactment of the Shepard-Towner maternity bill. The economic causes of war and

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TENTS—AWNINGS

FANCY PAINTED STRIPES FOR RESIDENCES

commercial development in Europe which affects the United States was discussed by Prof. Edward M. Earle of Columbia University and Frederick J. Libby, general secretary of the National Council on Co-operation to Prevent War. In the conference on prevention a resolution endorsing the international court of justice will probably be sent to the convention.

There are at least 1000 women serving on school boards, according to the estimate of Mrs. Ernest J. Mott, member of the San Francisco School Board, who presided over the educational conference, at which were discussed means of getting more women on boards and the consolidation of the rural school system.

An intensive survey of the Rochdale co-operatives will be made by the committee on living costs, according to an announcement at its conference this afternoon by the chairman, Mrs. Edward P. Costigan. The committee will also ask the convention for endorsement of an amendment to the Packer Regulatory Act restoring to the Federal Trade Commission its authority for investigation.

It is unlikely that the committee on social hygiene will ask for endorsement of any of the specific legislation proposed in its general session today and put off for discussion in the closed session tonight.

Wary of Eugenics
"I regard this as a great lay organization, whose function is not to endorse or oppose issues upon which doctors are not yet well informed or generally agreed," said Mrs. Webster in an interview for The Christian

Science Monitor. "Some of the eugenics proposals made to us are not supported by sufficient clinical information to make it advisable for us even to consider them. I feel that we should adhere to our broad general program on social hygiene."

Dr. William F. Snow of New York, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell of Boston, Mass., and Dr. Daisy Robinson, of the United States Health Service, were the main speakers.

One of the most interesting conferences of the day was that on uniform laws, in which representatives of the various states reported on the equalizing laws which the league has introduced to wipe out legal discriminations against women.

The conference on women in industry dealt mainly with unemployment and insurance and benefits, the speakers being Bryce Stewart, of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Chicago, John B. Andrews and Mrs. Irene Osgood Andress, of the American Association for Labor Legislation.

All of the committees will meet in closed sessions this evening to frame the programs which the convention will be asked to endorse. The main

convention opens tomorrow morning in the Methodist Episcopal Church with Mrs. Park presiding.

ITALIANS ORGANIZING NEW INTERNATIONAL

By Special Cable

ROME, April 9.—The secretary of the Popular Party, Don Sturzo, after presiding at a congress of the party in Turin goes to Vienna, in order to discuss with the Austrian Social Christian Party the formation of a "white international."

Don Sturzo has already had conversations on the subject with Dr. Seipel during the latter's visit to Rome.

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JUVENILE DELINQUENCY DROPS AS PLAYGROUNDS ARE OPENED

4601 Municipal Children's Centers in Operation in 1922

—Decline in Junior Court Cases Marked

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 9.—That the reduction of juvenile crime and delinquency is in direct proportion to the development of municipal playgrounds throughout the United States, is a fact indicated in the returns from a national questionnaire recently circulated by the Playground & Recreation Association of America. Inquiries were sent to more than 2400 cities in the United States and Canada. Replies were received from 1058. Many cities which failed to respond are known to be carrying on public recreation of some type.

In St. Louis, a decrease of 75 per cent in the number of juvenile court cases was reported in a single district after the establishment of a playground. According to the manager of the Edison Light Company of Duluth, breakages of street electric lights on Halloween dropped 27 per cent as compared with the year before because of the municipal Halloween's program. In St. Paul, playground directors saved 75 boys from going to the reformatory and from repeating their offenses. In Yakima, Wash., was 50 per cent. The decrease in delinquency reported

As a result of a Passaic, N. J. recreation hall where 68 basket ball teams have their games, the judge of the juvenile court is seriously considering closing up shop. The boys are so busy at play they have no time to get into trouble.

The national inquiry shows that 505 cities maintained 4601 play centers in 1922. The total number of workers employed was 10,567. Of these 2026 were employed throughout the year, an increase of 478, or 30 per cent over the year-round workers in 1921. Chicago spent over \$1,500,000 for municipal recreation last year, the report shows. New York appropriated over \$408,000; Philadelphia, more than \$81,000.

The Association reports that 14,000 requests for help were answered by correspondence and consultation at its New York headquarters. The Recreation Congress at Atlantic City last October was attended by 567 delegates from 207 cities in the United States and from two foreign countries. Ten state campaigns for compulsory physical education in the schools were conducted and 168 cities were served by field secretaries.

ARKANSAS TO CLEAR LEGISLATIVE TANGLE

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 9 (Special Correspondence)—The Arkansas General Assembly will be convened in special session about May 1, for the purpose of straightening out many legislative matters which were left in a jam at the closing of the regular session March 8, after a three-cornered fight participated in by Governor Thomas C. McRae, the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Road legislation, taxation measures and provisions for the maintenance and improvement of the state penal and charitable institutions will be included in the call for the special session, the Governor said.

News in Brief

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Strenuous opposition to the proposed establishing of a factory for the manufacture of work shirts in the state prison, has been announced at the company's offices here. The dam, which will be the largest in the world, is to be built across the Guadalupe Valley Cotton Mills and other Cuero Industries, light the city, and supply current for Victoria, Yorktown, and Nordheim, as well as other Texas villages in the district.

DENVER, Colo.—The average cost of education annually per pupil in the Colorado public schools, based upon the average daily attendance, is \$129.98, or \$91.16, based upon the total enrollment, according to compilations made by the State Immigration Department from data contained in the records of the state Superintendent of Public Instruction. These averages are for the school year ending July 1, 1922.

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AMERICA'S LACK OF FOLK SONGS LAID TO PAUCITY OF EMOTIONS

Dr. Davison Deplores the Search for Complex Art—Says Simple Melodies Are Indices of a Nation

Dr. Archibald T. Davison spoke in Sanders Theater this afternoon, in the closing lecture of the course for the Radcliffe endowment fund upon "The Folk Song." "We have no American folk songs," he said, "because we have not one great national emotion for them to grow out of. As a nation we have never had a defeat or a disaster of sufficient proportions to generate the kind of emotion that results in folk songs. Nationally, we have very few emotions; we are tremendously sentimental, but folk songs do not in general represent sentimentality; they are characterized by emotion."

Miss Mabel Daniels, the well-known musician and composer, a graduate of Radcliffe, presided. Laura Littlefield, also a Radcliffe graduate, sang, and a chorus of Radcliffe and Harvard students rendered folk songs typical of different countries.

Dr. Davison continued, in part:

Except in a few cases, folk songs were not written by anybody. Like "Topsy," they "just grew," and so they came for us. The only interest which comes with music which grows out of some philosophy. Folk songs are much too simple for us.

Children's Books Not Guides

Where one would think folk songs would be continually sung, namely, among children, we find comparatively few of them. Since publishers cannot copyright a folk song, children's music books are too often filled with artificial, made-to-order tunes, rather than with folk melodies which children have always loved.

Possessing no national

music of our own, we fill the vacuum of our musical experience with a mass of sound and fury, signifying little other than large financial return to Broadway music publishers. The American public in general, instead of seeking in art and literature the complexities, such as are found in the folk songs of all nations, pursue the superficial, the spectacular, and the new.

A folk song is a melody which was not written by any composer, but grew up out of the infinite "She unites us, Lord, in love and song," but we take that injunction too literally, I believe. Would we not be more content if we ceased running after complex and half-understood forms of art, and gave ourselves up for the time to the simple appeal of this lovely music?

Music in Boston

"Walküre" and "Fledermaus"

The Wagnerian Opera Festival presented "Die Walküre" at the Boston Opera House Saturday afternoon, with Eduard Moerike conducting, and the following principals:

Siegfried.....Heinrich Knotz
Wotan.....Theodor Lattner
Sieglinda.....Marcella Roessler
Hunding.....Eric Schmid
Brünnhilde.....Else Aisen
Fricker.....Ottilia Metzger

The second of the "Ring" cycle is the favorite opera of a great many people. It is also considered by a considerable number the high mark of Wagner's genius. There is much reason in both this preference and this matter of opinion. They probably account for the fact that "Walküre" is so often given, while the rest of the "Ring" is comparatively neglected, and the repetitions serve as reminders of the superior dramatic intensity and the closely woven musical texture of this music drama.

The familiarity of the opera also imposes a burden on any company that undertakes its production. It is fair and just to say that although Saturday's performance disclosed no outstanding vocal, orchestral or historical merits, it was, nevertheless, a well rounded and satisfying presentation. Mr. Knotz was at his best as to both voice and acting, and Mr. Lattner (the program said it was Mr. Schmid) likewise excelled his previous impersonations, making Wotan as impressive as a well-disciplined husband can be, and trying at the same time to maintain a just intonation. Miss Metzger invested Fricker with dignity and refrained from shrilling her curtain lecture. Miss Aisen was something less than a complete embodiment of youth, strength and joy, yet she observed the tradition of Brünnhilde, acted with intelligence and sang skillfully. Miss Roessler was an appealing Sieglinda, and she, too, sang well. Mr. Schmid's Hunding was a little too reminiscent of his Fafner. Mr. Moerike strove mightily and succeeded in producing considerable orchestral expressiveness and beauty.

The opera on Saturday evening was Johann Strauss' "Die Fledermaus." Once again the performance was of general excellence, although the demands made upon the singing actors were of an entirely different character from those of the Wagnerian repertoire. The opera served to show the versatility of the company and was sung with as much care and attention to detail as the others of the week. The performance was full of the gay Viennese mood and in spite of the unfamiliar language much of the humor of the book was intelligible to the audience.

Gabilowitsch

Ossip Gabilowitsch gave a recital in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, playing the following works of Chopin: Etude, E major, op. 10; Valse, A minor; Valse, A flat major; Sonata, B flat minor; 12 preludes; op. 28; Mazurka, B minor; Nocturne, D flat major, and Scherzo, op. 20. Mr. Gabilowitsch comes seldom to the concert platform nowadays. His performance yesterday was of a quality to make one wish he came oftener. Apparently his career as orchestral conductor has not impaired his pianistic ability. He displayed the old power, facility and sense of beauty. Indeed, without it he could hardly

Boston Concert Calendar

This evening the Wagnerian Opera Festival will be its second week at the Boston Opera House with "Tannhäuser." The repertory for the rest of the week follows:

Tuesday, "Meistersinger."
Wednesday matinee, "Niegfried."
Wednesday evening, "Rheingold."
Thursday, "Walküre."
Friday, "Lohengrin."
Saturday matinee, "Götterdämmerung."
Saturday evening, "Fidelio."

Thursday evening, April 12, in San-

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concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, with Marjorie Church, pianist, as soloist.

Friday afternoon, April 13, and Saturday evening, April 14, the twenty-first pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, with Jean Eredité and Georges Laurent as soloists, and the following program: Mozart—Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro"; "A Night Piece" for Flute and Strings; Orchestra; D. S. Smith—"Fête Galante for Orchestra and Flute Obligato"; Bloch—"Scallop Rhapsody for Violoncello and Orchestra"; Georges—Symphony No. 2 in D major.

Friday evening, April 13, in Symphony Hall, a song recital by Colin O'More.

Sunday afternoon, April 15, in Symphony Hall, a song recital by Chaliabine.

Tuesday afternoon, April 17, in Steinway Hall, a piano recital by Florence Trumbull.

Wednesday evening, April 18, in Jordan Hall, a violin recital by Julius Raman.

Friday afternoon, April 20, and Saturday evening, April 21, in Symphony Hall, the twenty-second pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, with Margaret Matzenauer as soloist.

Friday evening, April 20, in Steinway Hall, a song recital by Mrs. Bernice Peery.

Sunday afternoon, April 22, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Mischa Elman.

COURSE PROVIDED ON CARE OF CHILD

Instruction to Be Given in Pre-School Influences

Prof. George Ellsworth Johnson of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, a specialist in problems of childhood, will be the instructor of the course, "The Child in Pre-School Years," which the division of the university extension, Massachusetts Department of Education is offering in Boston.

The change which he desired in the Water Power Commission bill, placing the appointment of the members of the commission entirely in his hands, instead of having two appointed by the Speaker of the House, and but one by the Governor. The original appropriation, however, was cut from \$25,000 to \$12,500.

The state banking and military laws were codified at the session of the Legislature.

Instead of the twenty-second pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, with Margaret Matzenauer as soloist.

Friday evening, April 20, in Steinway Hall, a song recital by Mrs. Bernice Peery.

Sunday afternoon, April 22, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Mischa Elman.

MAINE STATE TAX RATE ANNOUNCED

Appropriations of \$18,340,000
Call for Rate of 7 1/4 and
6 3/4 Mills in 1923-1924

AUGUSTA, Me., April 9 (Special)—An inventory of the appropriations made by the eighty-first Maine Legislature, which adjourned on Saturday, indicates that the total amount of money for the State to expend in the next two years is approximately \$18,340,000 and that the state tax rate for 1923 and 1924 will be respectively 7 1/4 and 6 3/4 mills.

The initiated 48-hour bill for women and children was found to have the requisite number of signatures and so must go before the people for their approval.

The Gardiner bill, which provides for a 48-hour bill for minors under 16 was passed.

A measure of vital importance to the farmers of Aroostook is the Cooperative Marketing Act, which gives opportunity for the potato farmers and those engaged in the marketing of other crops to combine in mutual associations without violating the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act. A similar measure was drafted to deal with the co-operative marketing of fish products but failed.

Water Power Commission

Governor Baxter obtained the change which he desired in the Water Power Commission bill, placing the appointment of the members of the commission entirely in his hands, instead of having two appointed by the Speaker of the House, and but one by the Governor. The original appropriation, however, was cut from \$25,000 to \$12,500.

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COURSE PROVIDED ON CARE OF CHILD

Instruction to Be Given in Pre-School Influences

Prof. George Ellsworth Johnson of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, a specialist in problems of childhood, will be the instructor of the course, "The Child in Pre-School Years," which the division of the university extension, Massachusetts Department of Education is offering in Boston.

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Friday evening, April



TWILIGHT TALES

Be Kind to Animals Week

THE bay pony, Midget, put his ears forward and listened eagerly. His little mistress, Irma, was talking to the head stableman about the horses which were to be shipped that day, and Midget had no intention of missing a word.

"Yes, miss," the pony overheard them say, "they're going to a good home. Canada is just as fine a country as the United States, you know. They have a Be Kind to Animals Week there, too."

Irma's face took on a teasing expression. "Oh, do they?" And, then, what about Norway?" For Vinji had come to America from Norway and was always praising that Scandinavian kingdom.

"Norway hasn't quite come to that," Vinji replied, loyal to his own country. "But it is good to its animals. Do you want to come now and say good-by to the horses?"

Irma nodded and skipped along with Vinji, while Midget followed close behind. They crossed the paddock to where the horses were standing together, all of them full of expectancy at the sight of Irma, who was sure he had been driven into the village; as well as the attention you are sure to get on the way, because of this week, please don't forget by the time you get up into Canada to tell them these things."

And then Midget proceeded to set forth, in language picturesque for a pony, some of the good things he had learned from his thoughtful little mistress; some accounts he had overheard from other horses, when he had been driven into the village; as well as incidents he had seen with his own observation and alert eyes.

"Tell them, too," Midget concluded, after he had explained how many boys and girls were members of humane societies, bands of mercy, Jack London clubs, and animal rescue leagues, and of the thoughtful things they did for the comfort of animals, "that it isn't just one week in the year they're being good to us. There are so many boys and girls helping now, that I guess it won't be long before, instead of Week, we will have 'Be Kind to Animals Year.' With an expectant little toss of his mane, the bay pony cantered off to the stable.

"What's up, Midget?" inquired one of the four black horses, the one who

MESOPOTAMIAN RAILWAY LINES TO BE HANDED OVER TO IRAK

Last Year's Cost to British Government Reached £533,000

—Ira will govern roads that England owns

By LEONARD STEIN
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 20—Parliament has recently been placed under the disagreeable necessity of voting the sum of £463,000 by way of subsidy to the Mesopotamian railways for the financial year which is just about to close. This, with the £200,000 originally estimated, raises the year's cost of the Mesopotamian railways to the British taxpayer to no less than £533,000. Capital expenditure of £300,000 had similarly to be provided for in the estimates for 1921-1922. It is generally agreed that this state of affairs cannot continue, and the future of the Iraik railways has been the subject of close consideration on the part of the Government.

The railway system in Mesopotamia has been greatly enlarged since the outbreak of war. In 1914 the only line in the country was a section of the Baghdad railway from Baghdad northward to Samara. The Iraik system now includes 185 miles of line from Baghdad to Sharqat.

Meter Gauge Lines Remain

There still remain, however, two important meter gauge lines constructed during the British occupation. The first of these is the Euphrates Valley line from Baghdad to Hillah (59 miles) and thence to Basra—a total length of 352 miles; the second is 102 miles in length, from Baghdad to Khanikin on the Persian frontier.

Thus the whole system may be roughly pictured as consisting of three main lines radiating from Baghdad, the first northward to Sharqat, with a possible extension to Mosul; the second, northeastward to the Persian frontier, and the third, southwestward to the Persian Gulf. These three lines, with their subsidiaries, make up a total of a little under 700 miles, as compared with 945 miles at the beginning of 1920, and a maximum of 1113 miles during the war.

It is felt, however, that the limit of reduction has now been reached. The Baghdad-Sharqat line is a section of the Baghdad railway, and its future is therefore more than a matter of local concern. The future of this great international enterprise is still uncertain. Meanwhile, it is generally agreed that the Baghdad-Sharqat section having been completed, it would be a shortsighted policy to dismantle it, especially as the Turkish threat to Mosul gives it a definite military value.

In favor of the Baghdad-Basra line it is argued that it taps the Euphrates Valley, one of the most promising areas in Iraik, and a potential producer of rice, cotton, and cereals on a very considerable scale.

The Baghdad-Khanikin line, on the other hand, serves the important trade route between Iraik and Persia, and also caters for the Moslem pilgrims of the Shi'ah sect who come in great numbers from Persia to visit the famous shrines of Kerbala and Nejef.

Lines to be Handled over to Iraik

It has, therefore, been decided that, at least for the present all three lines should be left as they are. On the other hand, it is felt that the time has come when the working of the railways should be handed over to the Government of Iraik. The railways will thenceforth be worked by the Iraik Government on its own financial responsibility, though it will still have

memorize the work of the Commission for Relief in Belgium and to promote closer relations and the exchange of intellectual ideas between Belgium and the United States.

Those winning the awards were Mary Lapeyre, Coughay, Seawickley, Pa., Vassar D. A. 1921, now a graduate student at Bryn Mawr, who will study French Medieval literature; George Martin Guest of Hoopston, Ills., University of Cincinnati Medical School, who will study bacteriology; Lewald M. Goodrich of Pittsfield, Me., Bowdoin A. B. 1920, now instructor at Brown University, who will study international law; Rolf T. F. Johansen, Delavan, Wis., University of Wisconsin, B. A. 1918, who will study medieval history; Jessie Edna Smith, Redwood City, Cal., Stanford A. B. 1916, who will study French literature and language; Carleton S. Spear of East Greenwich, R. I., Wesleyan B. S. 1919, now a graduate student at Brown University, who will study organic chemistry.

It was announced that 30 Belgian graduate students will enter American universities next autumn under the Foundation's exchange plan.

MINERS RETURNING TO WORK IN WALES

Strike Succeeds to Such Extent That Federation Claims It Has Doubled Membership

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 9.—Fifty thousand Rhondda Valley miners, who went on strike last week to compel all mine operatives to join the Miners' Federation, are returning to work today as a result of the meetings held last Saturday. This strike has succeeded to such an extent that the federation able to claim its membership has been doubled. On the other hand—although the strike has cost the workers £60,000 in wages and the coal trade more than double the amount in earnings—it has failed to break up the Mechanical and Surface Workers' Association, which remains independent of the federation.

The miners have been well advised to take the course they are now adopting, as two of their lodges declined to join in the movement and the indebtedness caused by the stoppage of two years ago is still so serious that Rhondda Valley grocery and provision dealers have felt obliged to discontinue credit transactions, which has hit numbers of families hard.

The attempt is now to be made to keep up the membership of the federation by a periodical examination of underground workers' cards, to enable men in arrears with subscriptions to be turned back.

RAYMOND POINCARE THANKS CANADIANS

Montreal, Que., April 5 (Special Correspondence).—The Rev. Canon Shatford, chairman of the Canadian Vimy Memorial Church Committee, has received a letter signed by Raymond Poincaré, French Premier, thanking the Canadian people for the establishment of the Vimy Memorial Church, which is to be inaugurated during the summer. "I have been informed of the admirable effort accomplished by the Reformed churches of Canada on behalf of the Canadian Vimy Memorial Church," says the Premier in his letter.

"No project could be more touching than this. In a few months Canadian pilgrims visiting that hallowed mount will gaze down upon the city of Lens, now happily a garden of bright tiles and new homes. They will catch sight of the roof of your memorial church, and in that building will see the symbol of the ideal for which their heroic kinsfolk fought. Please accept my thanks. The people of France will never forget the help received from the people of Canada, and will see in your memorial church a beautiful tribute to an everlasting fraternity."

Excavations at Byblos Disclose Many Curious Relics of Antiquity

Interesting Discoveries Made in Two Ancient Temples, and Autumn Work May Furnish Valuable Knowledge

BEIRUT, Syria, March 10 (Special Correspondence).—M. Pierre Montet, formerly of the French Institute of Oriental Archaeology at Cairo, recently gave an address at the Egyptian Institute, Cairo, describing the excavations he has been carrying out at Byblos, on behalf of the Academy of Inscription and Belles-Lettres of Paris, to which body he is to present a detailed report.

M. Montet embellished his lecture by showing illustrations of objects which he has gathered, and which throw fresh light on the economic and religious relations which at an early period existed between Egypt and Syria. He has discovered an ancient temple with colossal statues by Egyptian artists at the entrance. In one of the rooms is the statue of a goddess in the most elaborate style of Egyptian workmanship, and a sacred lake, which has been cleared out.

Not far from this Egyptian temple was another sanctuary, of which only the flagstone floor remains and a few bases of columns. In the foundations, however, as in Mesopotamia, the builders had placed precious objects, such as amulets, statuettes of people and animals, wearing apparel, gems, diadems, necklaces, mirrors, cylinders and beautiful vases in stone. Several of the last mentioned bear the names of Mycerinus, of Ounam and of the two Pepis, and were sent direct from

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WEEKS WAR BUDGET DISPUTED; MANY EXPENSES HELD OMITTED

Peace Group Cites Public Debt, Panama Canal Item, and River and Harbors Money

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The charge made by the Secretary of War in a statement issued yesterday that only the chart got out by the Bureau of the Budget showing the expenses of the Government is to be relied upon has called forth a reply from the National Council for the Prevention of War in defense of the chart got out by the Bureau of Efficiency, which has been used as the basis of its statement regarding the cost of the military branches of the Government.

The difference between the two esti-

mations either the river and harbors or the Panama Canal items.

A second point of difference between the two charts concerns the inclusion of the public debt in war expenditures. The Bureau of the Budget chart excludes the public debt and the interest on it from expenditures for war in spite of the fact that it consists entirely, with the exception of the Panama Canal bond issue, of bond issues for war purposes.

A third Government department, the Treasury Department, recently gave our percentages based on actual expenditures for 1922. Its figures give 24½ per cent as the expenditure for the War Department and the Navy Department, excluding the Bureau of Efficiency figures by 4½ per cent.

Edward Clifford, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in a recent speech before the Association of the Customs Bar in New York said:

"During 1922 the sinking fund and other charges against the budget were against ordinary receipts, took \$423,000,000, or about 11 per cent of Government expenditures, the Veterans' Bureau \$407,000,000 or over 10 per cent, pensions \$354,000,000 or 7 per cent. Thus the four items, interest on the public debt, sinking fund, Veterans' Bureau and pensions which are due entirely to past wars, constituted over one-half—54½ per cent to be exact—of the total expenditures. There will probably be little reduction in these disbursements during the next few years."

UNFAITHFULNESS TO ARMENIA CHARGED TO UNITED STATES

(Continued from Page 1)

League of Nations. Therefore, in view of the uncertainty of the issue of the campaign which was being waged on the subject in the fall of 1919, it was evident that a provisional arrangement would have to be made to relieve the pressure of the situation. Accordingly, on Sept. 5, 1919, France, with the approval of our Government, agreed to send 10,000 or 12,000 troops to Armenia; and on Sept. 8, 1919, Senator Williams offered a resolution in the Senate authorizing the President to send troops to Armenia and to furnish equipment for an Armenian army. This resolution was consolidated with the Lodge Resolution of December, 1918, and a subcommittee of the Senate, under your chairmanship, held hearings upon it from Sept. 27 to Oct. 10, 1919."

"In view of this action of the Senate, France held back the proposed dispatch of the troops until the Allies had withdrawn, for nearly one and one-half years, the conclusion of peace between the Allies and Turkey."

"Meanwhile, France changed her Armenian policy, and furnished the Turks with arms, munitions, and technical advice, which enabled them to create a fresh army. In December, 1919, M. Fezai, son of the King of Syria and Cilicia, offered to make him King of Armenia. Fezai declined the French proposal, whereupon France abandoned the Armenians, and became the champion of the Turkish cause as a means of alienating the British influence in the Islamic world."

"The dilatory policy which we pursued in the Near East deprived the Armenians of the opportunity of looking for help elsewhere, offered some of the Allies the opportunity to intrigue among themselves, and my proposal for the Armenians to organize resistance with the active aid of two of the Allies and of Moscow. The destruction of the independence of Armenia, the present terrible plight of the Armenian people, and the restoration of the Turks to power, are the natural consequence of the policy of procrastination which we pursued in the East."

In reply to my letter, the President said that "everything which may be done will be done in seeking to protect the Armenian people and preserve to them the rights which the Sévres Treaty undertook to bestow."

Turks Land Admiral Chester
It must be recorded that following his election, on Dec. 17, 1920, and again in May, 1921, President Harding pledged himself to make, in due time, necessary representations to the Powers in favor of the independence of Armenia. But, on Dec. 30, 1922, our "Observer" at Lausanne spoke, "unofficially" and "in principle," in favor of assigning a "refugee" to the Armenians.

I have before me translations from two Turkish journals of Constantinople which treat significantly upon the subject under discussion. Vakit, a semi-official Nationalist daily of Constantinople, publishes a telegram from its Lausanne correspondent, who learns

"from a highly placed personage that the Armenian delegation under the pressure of religious organizations may find itself in the necessity of speaking in a perfidious way, for the Armenians." The same journal, in an editorial article, compliments warmly Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, one of our officers serving at Lausanne, for his "unwearied efforts on behalf of Armenia" and acknowledges with gratitude the pro-Turkish activities in the United States of Rear Admiral Chester, who is seeking railway and oil concessions from the Turks. "It is due mainly to the efforts of Rear Admiral Chester," concludes Vakit, "that a change of feeling has taken place in America in favor of the Turks."

Tevhidi Efkiar, another Turkish daily of Constantinople, in an editorial article, says:

"Europe was never actuated by a sincere humanitarian spirit when she concerned herself in the fate of the Armenians. She used them to promote her own private interests. The purpose of the Powers in advocating at Lausanne the creation of an Armenian Home was to secure from us certain advantages for themselves. No sooner had we made the concessions which they sought than they withdrew the proposal for an Armenian Home. Had the Western Powers desired the independence of Armenia, they would have assisted us in the setting up of an Armenian Home, and, if need be, they would have been prepared to break up the Conference on that issue, as they threatened to do on matters in which they were indirectly interested."

The editorial concludes by saying that the Armenian clearly willing to follow Europe and Europe, after leaving them for her own ends, deserted them and, in view of these facts, it would be an act of unpardonable folly for the Turks to effect a reconciliation with them.

Oil Titles Not Clear
The natural resources of Turkey are limited and insignificant, compared to those of America. They appeal to the

letter of the law.

THE gloved hand is so much the mark of the gentlewoman that it is almost a badge of position to appear appropriately gloved.

Finding heavier gloves impractical for summer, women wear, with grace and perfect taste, Kayser Silk Gloves. There is the opportunity for individuality in wearing these gloves—they are made in every smart style, both long and short.

The number of women is legion who don't fear to have their hands seen at any time, because of the knowledge that they are clad in Kayser Silk Gloves and are suavely complete from wrist to finger-tips.

Look for the name Kayser to insure getting the best in gloves, underwear, and silk hosiery.

Kayser Silk Gloves are worn by the appreciative, the discriminating, women of today. Every superior thing that can go into the making of silk gloves goes into Kayser Silk Gloves. The best raw silk is converted into the silk fabric—and every step in making is done by skilled glove-makers.

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RICHARDS HOLDS U. S. INDOOR TITLE

Defeats Hunter, 1922 Champion, in Tennis Final at New York, 6-1, 6-3, 7-5

Special from Monitor Bureau.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Vincent Richards of Yonkers is today holder of the United States indoor lawn tennis championship title for the second time, after a lapse of four years, as a result of his brilliant victory over F. T. Hunter, 1922 champion, in straight sets, in the final round Saturday at the Seventh Regiment Armory, by a score of 6-1, 6-3, 7-5.

Never has Vincent Richards played any better tennis than he exhibited against Hunter, and the disparity was such that Hunter said after the match that he was below his normal form when it was only the outstanding skill of the new champion that made it so appear, as Hunter played as well as he has ever done, his service and forehand drive simply failing to affect his opponent as they previously have.

Hunter had service at the start of the first set, and took the first game on a brilliant volley placement. But this was his only victory in the set, as Richards simply played him off his feet in his next service game, by scoring two placements on volleys in a row when Hunter was leading, and then taking service on the errors of the player when he ran out the set with the loss of only four points more, while Hunter assisted him by making four double faults at critical moments.

Richards made only 10 errors in this set, and scored a service ace and five placements to four for Hunter. Hunter made 19 errors in addition to his double faults.

The second set started with Richards again at top speed, winning a love game on his service, and then following with another game when Hunter made four errors, including a double fault. But Hunter brought his game once more to its highest pitch, and, after forcing Richards into errors by his terrific drives of his forehand, broke through in turn.

But Richards, who had lost his usual carelessness, continued to drive at Hunter, and the latter dropped his next service game, despite two brilliant placements, and two other shots that looked sure for the same, only to come back from Richards' racquet for scores. It was the finest tennis of the day so far, and put Richards into a lead he never lost for the balance of the set. He was content to win on his service after that, ending the set with a dazzling service ace.

Hunter never even touched the ball again in the third set. He had service, and his court-covering and handling of Richards' service gave him two games in a row. But his old error of double faulting lost him the next game, when a good service might have made the score deuce, and though he put all he could into the next game, Richards brought the score to deuce by another ace, after trailing at 30-40, and then served two balls that never came back to him, the first landing in the net, and the next wide of the sideline.

Hunter took his next two service games by hard struggles after deuce had been called, and then made his final bid in the best tennis he has ever shown, but all to no avail, as Richards got back every attempt the 1922 champion made for placements, by wonderful court covering, and finally ending the rally with a placement, scoring three of these, and winning the fourth point when Hunter sent a return just outside the baseline. Then he held his own for several games, relying on his service, which was becoming more severe as the unsteadiness of Hunter increased. Finally he saw his chance to break through when Hunter made another double fault, and though a desperate rally by Hunter brought the score to deuce, his unsteadiness continued and Richards took the game and the lead. Then he finished with his most spectacular performance.

After Hunter was leading at 30-40, Richards sent across five services. The first landed on its return in the neighborhood of the backstop, the second went by Hunter untouched, for an ace, the third went for a placement on its return from Hunter, and the last two were aces, with the first plowing along the middle line and the next hitting the extreme corner of the court, so that Hunter thought it a fault, and let it go. But the linesman called it good, and that ended the match. Every one of those points were the result of a service that was better than has ever been shown by anyone but W. T. Tilden 2d and W. M. Johnston, and rarely by them. The point score and analysis:

FIRST SET

Richards	2	4	7	4	4	4	4	29-6
Hunter	4	5	1	1	0	2	15-1	
Richards	1	5	8	5	6	6	6	30-6
Hunter	1	4	10	9	4	4	4	28-6

SECOND SET

Richards	4	4	1	2	4	2	4	29-6
Hunter	0	2	4	2	4	0	4	18-8
Richards	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	20-8
Hunter	1	8	6	14	2	0	0	20-8

THIRD SET

Richards	2	0	4	5	4	4	2	4	26-7
Hunter	4	2	3	5	0	4	2	3	38-5
Richards	4	10	12	14	0	0	0	0	40-5
Hunter	0	11	18	8	3	0	0	0	40-5

UNITED STATES INDOOR LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—Final Round

Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated F. T. Hunter, Yonkers, 6-1, 6-3, 7-5.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS SATURDAY

Harvard 6, Boston University 3. Yale 5, Providence 4. West Point 14, Bowdoin 11. Amherst 10, Cornell 4. Pennsylvania 10, Fordham 9. St. John's 6, Stevens 5. Columbia 15, City College 5. Cornell 15, Dartmouth 2. Boston College 13, Lafayette 9. Wesleyan 19, Rhode Island 5. Princeton 15, Lehigh 5. Cornell 15, Virginia Tech 1. Penn State 2, Susquehanna 1. West Virginia 7, Duquesne 6.

MISS BOWMER MAKES FAST TIME

HONOLULU, April 9 (By The Associated Press)—Miss Lilly Bowmer, swimming in a 55-yard pool at Punahoa School, Saturday, broke the world's record in the girls' 50-yard free-style race, time 27.4-5s. The mark is not official as the meet was unsanctioned by the A. A. U.

Los Angeles Awarded 1932 Olympic Games

International Committee Meets in Rome With Many Delegates

ROME, April 9 (By The Associated Press)—The Olympic games for 1932 have been awarded to Los Angeles. This date was the first available for the United States in the law tennis tournament, which will be held at the seventh round Saturday at the Seventh Regiment Armory, by a lapse of four years, as a result of his brilliant victory over F. T. Hunter, 1922 champion, in straight sets, in the final round Saturday at the Seventh Regiment Armory, by a score of 6-1, 6-3, 7-5.

Never has Vincent Richards played any better tennis than he exhibited against Hunter, and the disparity was such that Hunter said after the match that he was below his normal form when it was only the outstanding skill of the new champion that made it so appear, as Hunter played as well as he has ever done, his service and forehand drive simply failing to affect his opponent as they previously have.

The American claim for the next available award for the games was presented to the committee by W. M. Garland of Los Angeles, one of the American members of the committee.

"The United States thinks she has a right to the next available games because we are one of the great athletic countries of the world," Mr. Garland said.

The inaugural session of the committee meeting here to discuss details in connection with the holding of the games in Paris next year opened yesterday in the historic Palazzo del Campidoglio in the presence of King Victor Emmanuel and was attended by delegates from practically all parts of the world. The entire Diplomatic Corps was present.

The formal welcome to the delegates was extended by Signor Cremonesi, Royal Commissioner of Rome, who reviewed the history of sport in an ancient Roman market, it was fitting that the committee should meet here in view of the historic association of the Roman games.

Baron Pierre de Coubertin, chairman of the International Olympic committee, in his response outlining the progress made in the holding of the Olympic games during the past three decades since their revival, said practically the whole civilized world was now taking part in the great sports classic.

Through these games the peoples of the world had been brought closer together, he said, and there was a greater impulse for cordiality and good will among the nations. He predicted that the coming games would witness the participation of more nations than ever before.

NEW YORK, April 9—Award of the Olympic games of 1932 to Los Angeles marks the final chapter of a vigorous campaign by American athletic authorities, particularly those in California, to bring the international meet to this country.

Completing a great new stadium and offering attractive inducements, Los Angeles interests made a bid for the 1924 games about a year ago, and when it appeared Paris might relinquish its award because of difficulty in obtaining needed governmental appropriations.

Shortly afterward, however, France smoothed out its difficulties and Los Angeles then sought the games for 1928. The international committee, meeting last June, decided to accept, instead, the bid of Amsterdam, Holland, explaining that a majority of nations believed economic conditions would make it impossible for European competitors to finance an invasion of America.

At the same time, the committee sanctioned an international meet at Los Angeles in September, 1923, to dedicate the California city's new stadium.

The 1932 Olympics will mark the second time they have been held in this country. The third meet will be held in St. Louis, in 1940, when American competitors, with the advantage of contesting on their own soil, swept the field.

OKLAHOMA EVENS UP WITH MISSOURI, 17 TO 1

NORMAN, Okla., April 9 (Special)—Heavy hitting, which included six home runs, enabled the University of Oklahoma nine to even up for the defeat Friday, by the University of Missouri, by a score of 17 to 1. The game was called in the eighth inning at the request of Missouri.

Missouri's lone score came in the sixth, when Donald Faurot 2d hit a home-run drive into right field. Compared to Missouri's single home run, the Sooners made six during the game. Sidney Groom '25, catcher, hit three. A. H. Briscoe '23 two and George Fox 25 one. Briscoe added to his homers, three singles for a perfect day at the bat with five hits in five times.

C. E. Morrison '23, Sooner pitcher, held the visitors during the eight innings of the game and allowed but four scattered hits, no two in the same inning. Missouri tried to stop the Sooners rally with three different pitchers without succeeding. Each pitcher's offerings were liberally hit and home runs were gathered off all three. Score by innings:

EDDIE AND VAN KEMEN WIN

PARIS, April 9—Eddie and Van Kempen, the Swiss-Dutch team, tonight were declared the winners in the annual six-day bicycle race which began last Monday night. They scored 1131 points. Second place went to Chardon and Vandenhoff, and third to Ferriani and Namara, the "All Australian" favorites at the start of the race, finished in seventh place, one lap behind the winners, with 536 points. The visitors in the race covered 3626 kilometers (2235.13 miles).

PRINCETON TRIO LOSES

Officers of the one hundred and first field artillery polo team, which is composed entirely of Harvard College graduates, defeated the strong Princeton University trio Saturday night at the Commonwealth Armory, 17 to 6.

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NEW ELIGIBILITY SYSTEM ADOPTED

More Select Field in U. S. Amateur Golf Expected

NEW YORK, April 9 (By The Associated Press)—Abolishing a system under which, in effect, the eligibility for the national amateur golf championship was determined by handicap ratings, the executive committee of the United States Golf Association announced Saturday that its 1924 list would be based upon tournament records and upon personal knowledge of players' ability.

The new requirements were adopted upon the recommendation of the eligibility list committee, of which J. D. Stanish Jr. of Detroit, is chairman. Officials believe they will establish golf eligibility on an "honor roll" basis, instead of a more or less arbitrary rating and also produce a more selected field of entrants for the national title event.

The change was made, it was announced, because of the lack of a great many handicapped golfers in the country and because of the lack of co-operation in many instances of section associations when handicaps lists were requested.

The new method of filing entries for the amateur championship, however, will accommodate players whose names are not included in the original eligibility list, which probably will be published next month. This method is outlined by the U. S. G. A. as follows:

Any amateur golfer who belongs to a member club of the U. S. A. may file his name on the eligibility list committee at least three weeks before the opening day of the championship. The entry of each entrant must be accompanied by a signed affidavit of the acceptance or refusal of his entry at least one week before the championship.

For the amateur championship, the entry fee, which was \$100, will be waived.

A pair of Milwaukeeans, Albert Kolls and Adrian Unke, featured in the doubles yesterday, scoring 1261. This total puts them below twentieth place in the standings. Several other near 1200 or better scores were recorded, but none were of high standing importance.

Edward Gustafson, St. Paul, was high in singles with a 694 score.

Clamor Dairy Lunch five, Indianapolis, a team that also broke the former record by rolling 3115, finished in second place. The winners receive \$1000 and five-diamond studded medals for their victory.

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KANSAS QUINTET IS TITLEHOLDER

Defeats Rockford in Final—Muskegon Loses to Charleston in Interscholastic Basketball

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., April 9.—Kansas City, Kan., today is the proud exhibitor of the silver basketball on the pedestal, and individual gold watches, trophies emblematic of the title in the national interscholastic basketball championship tournament held at the University in the Union, watching for a week. By defeating the Rockford (Ill.) High School in the final, 43 to 21, the Kansas City quintet came out on top after a campaign in which 40 teams from every corner of the country participated. Charleston, S. C., won third place by defeating Muskegon, Mich., 35 to 26.

With an exhibition of basketball, passing, basket shooting and guarding that marked a fitting climax for the campaign, the Missouri five overwhelmed the Illinois contingent in the last quarter of the game. They led, 18 to 10, at the first half.

Splendid guarding by both sides kept the scoring low in the early minutes, but the Kansas City boys were first to reach the basket. With remarkable passing in the goal zone, despite the most strenuous defensive measures of the opposition, the combination of Harold Zuber, center; Herbert Proudfit and Harold Schmidt, forwards, scored basket after basket at close range. The two Kansas City guards, Reginald Vance and Arthur Hartfelder, broke up Rockford's attempts at short baskets and made their return to the distance variety. Fred Kulberg, center, was the chief strength of the Rockford five.

In the semifinals, Kansas City defeated the Muskegon (Mich.) five by a score of 30 to 26, while Rockford was eliminating the Charleston quintet, 45 to 21. The Charleston five came back strong in the final for third place, the tall, spare boys from the south showing greater skill with their basket attempts than the stockier champions of Michigan. The summary:

KANSAS CITY ROCKFORD
Score: 43—21. Pk. Reich
Proudfit, Youngmen, r.; Nelson
Zuber, Shadrack, c.; Kulberg
Hartfelder, Merrell, lg.; r.; Behr
Vance, Schmidt, Glaesman, Boski, Brewster.

Score—Kansas City, High School 43, Rockford High School 21. Goals from floor—Schmidt 7, Zuber 6, Proudfit 5, Hartfelder for Kansas City, Kulberg 3, Glaesman 2, Behr, Boski for Rockford. Goals from floor—Behr 5 for Kansas City; Behr 5 for Rockford. Time—2 hours, 20 min.

NATIONAL INTERSCHOLASTIC BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Final Round
Kansas City H. S., Kansas City, Kan., defeated Muskegon H. S., Muskegon, Mich., 35 to 26.
Rockford H. S., Rockford, Ill., defeated Charleston H. S., Charleston, S. C., 45 to 21.

PENNSYLVANIA WINS FIRST LACROSSE GAME

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 9.—The University of Pennsylvania lacrosse team met that of Cornell University here Saturday in the opening game of the 1923 season and won by the score of 6 to 1.

In the first half the Red and Blue twelve, champions of the southern division of the Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association last year, gained a 5-to-1 lead on the Ithacans. Cornell was the runner-up in the northern division last season. Pringle, Pennsylvania's first attack man, scored two goals for his team in the first half. A. A. Fleck '22, T. J. Close '24 and E. P. Wittmer '24 scored the other goals for the winners. Cornell appeared to be just as fast as their opponents, but lacked in scoring skill. The summary:

CORNELL

Fleck, h.ib. Fleck
Gardiner, oh.ib. Brighten
Lattimer, fa.fa. Paine
Pringle, sa.sa. Bosworth
Wittmer, c.c. Clark
Brown, c.c. Entresvaag, td. Lifshay
Kovach, sd.sd. Cassidy
Owen, fd.fd. Wehr
Wehr, op.op. Kelly
McFarlane, g.g. Stanton

Score—University of Penn. 6, Cornell University 1. Goals—Pringle 2, Close, Wittmer, Fleck, Lattimer, for Pennsylvania; Rooney, for Cornell. Referee—Walter Lukes. Time—2½ hours.

CENTRAL A. A. A. BASKETBALL

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., April 9.—Competition for the national interscholastic basketball championship of the Central Association Amateur Athletic Union begins here Wednesday. Following the Saturday finish of the race for the 135-pound title, won by Calumet K. of C., third round battles for the girls' unlimited title also are to be held Wednesday, to win the lightweight title. Calumet defeated the Alverno Athletic Association in a close affair, 14 to 13. After trailing, 8 to 5, in the first half, the victor rallied as the final shot rang. A foul was called on Calumet, but Alverno missed the free throw that might have tied. For this service the Chicago Reds defeated the Continental and Commercial team, 18 to 16, in the second round battle for girls. Waukegan, Ill., defeated Wells Park, 13 to 11.

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MISS STIRLING LEADS THE LIST

Placed at Plus One in Metropolitan Handicap Golf List

New York, April 9.—With three former national champions in its membership, the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association has announced its handicap rating for 1923 and gives the honor of leading to Miss A. W. Stirling, North Hempstead, champion of the United States in 1916, 1918 and 1920, with a rating of plus. Next to Miss Stirling comes Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, national champion in 1921, at scratch.

One player is rated with a handicap of one, Mrs. Thomas Hucknall of Morris County being given that position. There are four players in handicap 2 class, one of them—Mrs. H. A. Jackson of the Greenwich Country Club—having been United States champion in 1908 and 1914. Those players handicapped at five or better follow:

HANDICAP +1
Miss A. W. Stirling, North Hempstead.
HANDICAP SCRATCH
Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook.

HANDICAP 1
Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, Morris County.

HANDICAP 2
Miss Georgiana Bishop, Brooklawn.
Mrs. Quentin Feitner, South Shore.

Mrs. A. H. Jackson, Greenwich.

Jack Renwick, Bedford Golf and Tennis.

HANDICAP 3
Mrs. F. D. Du Bois, Englewood Rock.
Mrs. G. M. Miller, Englewood Rock.

Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Oak Ridge.

Mrs. Courtland Smith, Glen Ridge.

Mrs. Norman George, Nassau.

HANDICAP 4
Mrs. J. L. Anderson, Cherry Valley.

Mrs. Charles A. Achinclosky, Piping Rock.

Mrs. E. N. Foster, Jr., Battswood.

Mrs. Wright Goss, Balsitrol.

Mrs. Walter MacGowan, Glen Ridge.

HANDICAP 5
Mrs. J. L. Davis, Piping Rock.

Mrs. Charles Fraser, Green Meadow.

Mrs. Eleanor M. Neff, Morris County.

Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Hollywood.

Mrs. C. D. Smithers, Nassau.

Substitute Needed for Slate on Tables

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 9.—Experimental departments of all universities in the United States are offered a prize of \$10,000 for the discovery of a substitute for slate used in the beds of billiard tables, it was announced here by H. F. Davenport, secretary of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company. Directors of the manufacturing company voted to offer the prize because the slate quarries of the United States are now practically stripped barren of the type of slate required, said Secretary Davenport. Marble and granite would do except that they are too glassy and brittle, and a billiard ball rolling over them makes an awful sound.

Cement has been tried as a bed without satisfaction. No kind of wood will do because it warps with the dampness coming up from beneath the table. Heavily veneered wood to prevent warping has been experimented with. It will last for a number of years, but it makes a loud noise when the balls roll over it.

Slate has been preferred in spite of its high price and growing scarcity because it has a soft surface and can be bored and trimmed easily, it is soundless and gives a smooth and unchanging surface. Years ago the same firm offered a large prize for a substitute for ivory in making billiard balls. It got a substitute, which, although not completely satisfactory, was nevertheless useful and saved ivory for championship tournaments.

London SHAMROCKS WIN LADY BECK PRIZE

LONDON, Ont., April 9 (Special)—The London Shamrocks for the third consecutive year won the Ontario Ladies' Basketball Association championship trophy, the Lady Beck Trophy by defeating the Toronto ladies' team by the score of 22 to 15 in the second game of the final playoff series staged in the Armories Saturday, thus winning the round by 15 points.

A playoff series between the London Shamrocks basketball champions of the east, and the Edmonton Commercial ladies' team, winners of the west, will likely be staged in Edmonton during the next two weeks, an invitation having already been extended to the Londoners to go to Edmonton.

NAVY LACROSSE TEAM WINS, 8-2

ANNAPOLIS, April 9.—Presenting a much stronger team than expected, the United States Naval Academy defeated the strong Mount Washington team, 8 to 2, yesterday. F. C. Billings '24, a home player, on the naval varsity team for the first time, was the star, scoring five goals. The Navy outplayed the visitors throughout.

PRINCETON TEAM LOSES, 4 TO 3

NEW YORK, April 9.—The Princeton varsity lacrosse team lost a close game to the Crescent Athletic Club twelve hours yesterday, 4 to 3. The experience of the team was heavily against the varsity, but the play of the collegians was commendable. Dittmars, outside home, played well for the Tigers, scoring twice.

CARLTON WINS TEXAS TITLE

GLENVIEW, Ill., April 9 (Special)—Carlton, which won the seventeenth annual championship tournament of the Texas Golf Association by defeating Thomas Cochran of Wichita Falls Saturday afternoon 3 and 2.

WATER DEVELOPED

BERKELEY, Calif., April 9.—The University of California won the western track meet here Saturday from the University of Nebraska by 75 to 56 points. The Cornhuskers were in place in seven of the 15 events.

CARLTON WINS TEXAS TITLE

GLENVIEW, Ill., April 9 (Special)—Carlton, which won the seven-

teenth annual championship tournament of the Texas Golf Association by defeating Thomas Cochran of Wichita Falls Saturday afternoon 3 and 2.

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AMES BASEBALL PROSPECTS GOOD

Coach W. S. Chandler Has a Wealth of Good Material to Develop for the Team

AMES, Iowa, April 9 (Special Correspondence).—With only two or three days of out of door practice for his baseball squad before the opening game of the season here, W. S. Chandler, coach at Iowa State College, has only a rough idea of the personnel that will eventually comprise the Ames team or of the team's prospective strength.

If numbers are a criterion, Coach Chandler has a good chance to develop a promising diamond machine. For about three weeks he has had between 40 and 50 men reporting to him for practice. This number has now been considerably cut.

The presence on the squad of three veteran pitchers of last year is one of the hopeful phases of the outlook. These men are L. M. Clauson '24, C. R. Durand '23 and W. D. George '24. All three are right handed, in fact the only left handed pitcher on the squad is M. G. Levens '25. Clauson carried the brunt of the pitching work last year and is dependable although not brilliant. Several other candidates, among them R. E. Moore '24, P. H. Lougee '25, and Paul Ilgenfritz '25, have reported.

In State, Captain Rollin Whitaker '23, Iowa State, is a catcher who proved his worth last year. He has the ability to steady and encourage the pitcher, has a good throw to the bases and is a fair hitter. A. H. Pippinger '25 is also making a good showing as a backstop. A. T. Boller '25, R. W. Ashby '24 and Earl Margerum '25 are working out behind the bat and may, when Coach Chandler gets to see them in out of door workouts, be able to win a chance with the varsity.

Two infield positions will probably be filled by veterans of the 1922 season. E. W. Runkle '23 covered second base last year in a creditable fashion and it will take a good man to displace him. E. L. Bierbaum '23 is a third baseman. His big asset is a remarkably fast and accurate throw to first, but he is weak at hitting. D. J. Robbins '24 is the only man that seems likely to give Runkle a run for the second base job, and so far Bierbaum is without a serious rival.

The first base at present seems to be well taken care of by Olene Jacobson '25. Jacobson is over six feet tall, a fast fielder and a handy man with the bat. George, one of the pitchers, has had some experience at first and may be used as understudy for Jacobson.

Shortstop seems the big hole that Coach Chandler will have to fill in the infield. He thinks now that the place will fall to either C. R. Towne '25 or R. H. Wolf '24.

With as little practice as the team had it is difficult for Chandler to know the men that will probably work in the outfield. He has a little opportunity to watch them hit. Only one man would seem to be fairly sure of a job. That is E. M. Menegh '24, who played right field last year and headed the Iowa State team in hitting. The other candidates that show promise are L. T. Raff '25, C. N. Larson '24, G. W. Churchill '25, A. B. Hughes '24 and A. E. Line '25.

YALE FENCERS BEAT HARVARD

Elis Win Eight Bouts to the Crimson's Five

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 9.—The Yale varsity fencing team defeated that of Harvard University, 8 to 5, Saturday afternoon. All the bouts were closely contested, and the outcome was not certain until near the end of the meet, when H. J. Boulton '24 and F. W. Davenport '23 and S. G. Huntington Jr. '24, starred for Yale in the foil competition, each winning two of their own three. Roland Fleer '24 did well for Harvard, also winning two out of three. The summary:

Capt. R. W. Davenport '23 and S. G. Huntington Jr. '24, starred for Yale in the foil competition, each winning two of their own three. Roland Fleer '24 did well for Harvard, also winning two out of three. The summary:

YALE POLOISTS WIN LAST GAME

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 9.—The Yale varsity indoor pony polo team closed a highly successful season Saturday afternoon by defeating the Riding Club of New York, 11 to 4. It was Yale's thirteenth straight victory, with a record of 19 out of 21 for the season.

Georgia School of Technology made a great finish in its game with Dartmouth College Saturday, April 9. The Tech, in their first year, won six games for the Red and Blue and to date he has been credited with two this spring. He pitched a part of last Saturday's game against Fordham, but W. A. Yudson '24 gets credit for the victory.

Shortstop seems the big hole that Coach Chandler will have to fill in the infield. He thinks now that the place will fall to either C. R. Towne '25 or R. H. Wolf '24.

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Oratorio, Symphony, Recital— a Week of Music in New York

BY WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, April 7

QUESTIONS concerning historic values have arisen in my thought as a consequence of hearing concerts by two old American organizations in Carnegie Hall the past week—one of them being a performance of short choral pieces by the Oratorio Society of New York, Albert Stoessel, conductor, on the evening of April 4, and the other presentation of works from the classic instrumental repertory by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, and Pablo Casals, soloist, on the evening of April 5.

Not to speak too dogmatically, I believe that the record of achievement made by a singing or playing institution is of far greater significance than the mere continuity of the institution itself. Or, to put the case in another way, I have more confidence in the worth of facts as written into the annals of the community by men and women who have cultivated oratorio and by men who have devoted themselves to the orchestral life, than I have in that of any intangible aura of tradition which may hover about the persons happening at the present moment to constitute the membership of a musical body.

The Actual Interpretations

To speak more explicitly, I was inclined to listen to the actual interpretations of Bach, Purcell, Holst and Delamarter on Wednesday evening, and to those of Schubert and Schumann on Thursday evening, and to ignore all echoes of past Oratorio Society singing or Boston Symphony playing that obtruded themselves upon my fancy. In that way alone, I argued to myself, could I read the true meaning of each occasion. For much as I may delight in hearkening to reminiscent sound in the seclusion of the library alcove, I scarcely think that kind of satisfaction should be sought at a concert. Whereas I could have made motet, anthem and part-song on the first night, and symphony and violoncello concerto on the second, a pleasant documentation of former experiences, both of my own and of other people's, I steadfastly refused to do so. It was not a time, indeed, for me to be turning in imagination the pages of my diary or the leaves of a dictionary of music, but a time rather for me to be adjusting myself to the moods and aspirations that prevail in the world in the year 1923.

The Oratorio Society Concert

Two invitations were extended to me to hear the Oratorio Society, one from the society itself and one from a friend who has a wireless set in his apartment. Inasmuch as I received the first one six months ago and the second only on the night of the concert, I had to forgo the radio opportunity. Strictly, though, I did not forgo it; for after I took my place in the auditorium I felt as much a part of the distant, unseen audience of thousands as I did of the surrounding, visible one of hundreds. Now, whether those who heard the choir by air got the same effect as those who heard it by direct association may be doubted. I suppose I was in a better position to judge of the quality of the performance in the parquet of Carnegie Hall than I would have been in the living room of my neighbor's apartment, or than any body was who sat by a radio receiver in a farmhouse, say, in the hills of New Hampshire. So I will say that, according to my observation, the soprano, alto, tenor and bass sonorities of the society's choir were well-proportioned, that the intonation in all sections was clear and precise, and that their beat was lively and elastic, and the shading, as governed by his nods and signs, was varied and expressive.

Mr. Barrère's Flute

Which is saying nothing about two episodes of flute playing by George Barrère, which served as entrées in the concert. But I set out to discuss the contribution to the cause of art made by an ancient organization, or

what passes for an ancient one in New York—for the Oratorio Society is now preparing to celebrate its fiftieth season. Wherefore I shall pay but a passing compliment to Mr. Barrère, remarking that he is the most skilled flutist I know of and noting that his selections were a pretty thorough test of his technical abilities.

Miss Thomas' Recital

To mention a recital which Miss Edna Thomas gave at the Selwyn Theater on the evening of April 1 is to say that a charming interpretation of Negro spirituals, Creole songs and New Orleans street cries for the third time this season made the public here aware of her powers. Much unwritten social and political history of the southern states must be summarized in her peculiar repertory. History of some sort or other, for that matter, is to be read in any song of a past epoch. A problem that remains to be worked out I should say is just how back the spirituals when Miss Thomas has collected in Virginia, North Carolina and other plantation localities shall be dated. Most of them strike me as having originated somewhat late in the nineteenth century, though I would not pretend to be able to fix their time on the slight study I have made of them.

Philadelphia Orchestra

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 7 (Special Correspondence)—Again Leopold Stokowski fell into the error of giving his audiences a plethora of goodness and of beauty for the week-end program of the Philadelphia Orchestra under his graceful baton. That is to say, the music lasted two hours and ten minutes, which was too much for all but the most thoroughly indoctrinated listeners. It was a substantial program. The easiest of it, four segments came first—the crystalline and luculent music of Mendelssohn's "Hebrides" overture, in which one hears so clearly the boisterous conversation of the waters in the "dark, unfathomed caves of ocean" which Mendelssohn visited nearly a century ago.

That incomplete completeness, the "Unfinished" Symphony of Schubert, followed, and the first sounds of the double-basses and the cellos—so like the bearded men of a Russian choir in days of old—seem to call toward the suggestion of the performance-makers round about the bassist pillars forever, even as "round life's" island cobb and flow seas of eternity." The "Unfinished" Symphony felt as though it were autobiographic of its composer, who never grew old—and never will. It spoke for his sorrow and his acceptance in hardship and privation—the last word seemed to be that of a philosophic and almost cheerful resignation, not an opaque despair.

Arthur Schnabel, the Austrian pianist, pupil of Leschetizky, played the Brahms D minor concerto. The orchestra character of the solo rôle called for all the strength the player had to give to it, and assuredly Mr. Schnabel is the Babe Ruth among heavy-hitting pianists. Brahms, after the long introduction, which makes one think of Wagner in his most Walhalla moments, keeps the piano occupied in a strenuous incessancy, and that the player emerged from the ordeal cool, imperturbable and smiling says much for his endurance. At times the furious impact of blows suggested Vulcan in the stithy. The necessary interlude of rumination peace came with the Adagio. Elsewhere one always felt the sheer amount of sound that issued from under the piano lid as from the throat of a Faun in his cavern. It was impressive piano playing tonally speaking: it can hardly be said that there was subtlety, delicacy, sensuous loveliness in the music anywhere.

Last in order was the grandioso reading of the "Tod und Verklärung" of Strauss. The story somehow seemed to belong to the ill-starred Schubert of the second part of the program. Schubert was almost ignominious in the gleaming and beribboned society of his day. F.L.W.

Architecture

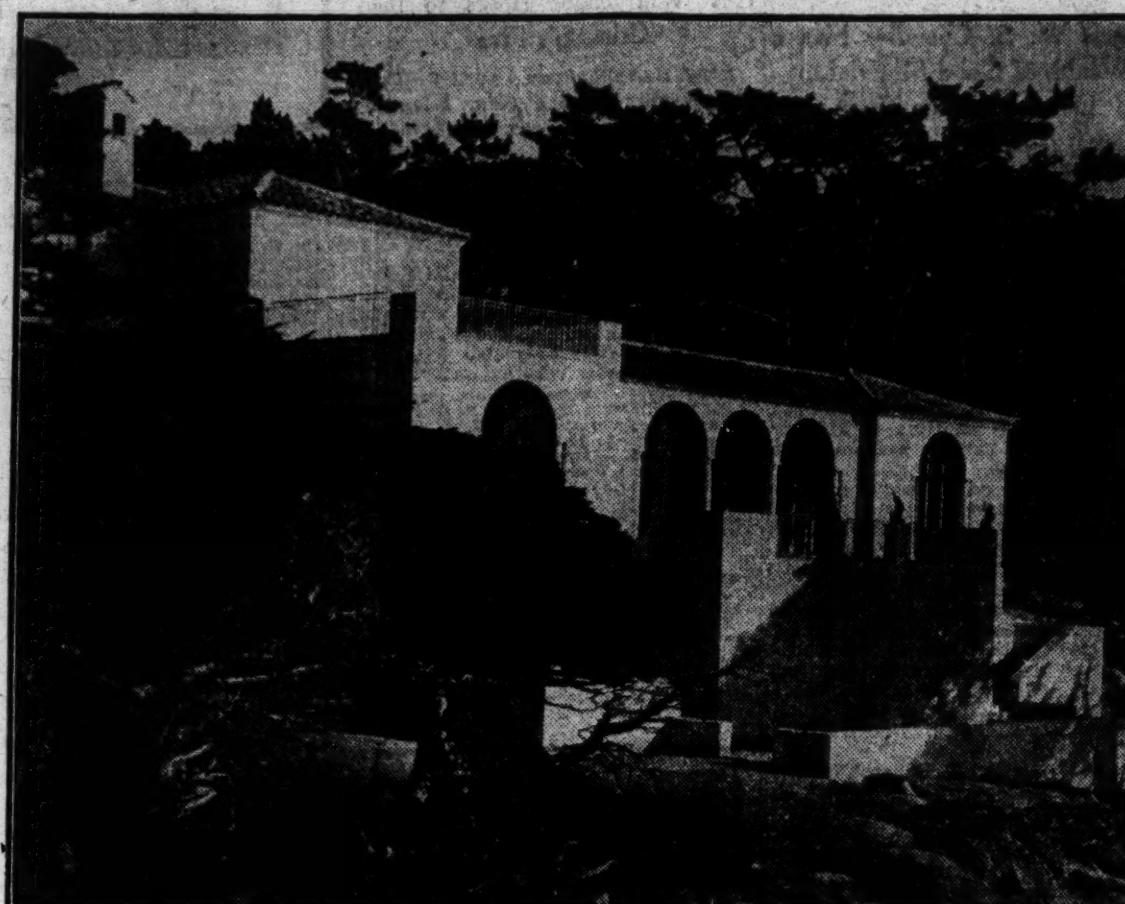
Boston Architects' Exhibition

drawings the resulting effect is remarkably harmonious.

Gray cards are placed on the drawings, with the intention of doing away with the necessity of a catalogue; this omission was objected to last year, and while the descriptive cards are essential, most of the titles are rather hard to read and one desires a printed catalogue in addition. The question of lettering and titles in an exhibition is worth considering. Most people want to know the names of the artists or designers. These should be clear without unduly interfering with the appearance of the drawings, and certainly without looking like advertising signs.

A small new church at Walpole, N.H., suggests the architecture of Asher Benjamin, or Damon, or some of the colonial architects of the eighteenth century; it is by Bellows and Aldrich. The size of this photograph brings up the point of view of what is a proper way to present architectural photographs. This is large enough to be called a bird's-eye view, or it may

be called a plan. The photograph is well drawn and well presented. The standard of these fine art exhibitions has been kept in the hanging and arrangement of the drawings. These were carefully selected, over 200 being rejected by the jury. Considering the varied sources of the



House Designed by Bakewell & Brown, San Francisco, One of Exhibits in the Boston Architectural Show

seen and understood by the public, and in looking around at the other photographs, the sizes that are most presentable may be noted: 15 by 19 inches, 20 by 24 inches, are sizes that will at once catch the eye of the public. Uniform mounts give congruity to an exhibition. One size adopted by an architect was a mount 22 by 27 inches, with a photograph 17 by 21 inches. Until an attempt is made to arrange an exhibition, this question of sizes does not seem important.

There is a large group of photographs of work by members of the Royal Institute of British Architects. My attention was attracted on the opening night by a lady's remark, "fascinating." I looked and found a small photograph in a large group, "Black Lake Farm, Egham," by Romaine-Walker & Jenkins of London. This English exhibition is rather unbalanced and sadly needs titles or a complete catalogue. The detail of the character of the English domestic work appears tremendously to all Americans; the public work, however, we think rather bad. The small sketch plans that go along with the photographs are fine ideas that would be good for American exhibitors to follow.

There is good work by Henry M. Fletcher, whose name is associated in America with Bannister Fletcher, the author of the "History of Architecture." The English gardens are delightful.

Small Houses

There are two competitive drawings for small houses under the auspices of the Weston Real Estate Trust, which show compactness and possibility of additions, still keeping the character of a small house. There is a group of photostats by Stanley B. Parker; views of the Cliff residence of John Hays Hammond Jr. in Gloucester, by Frohman, Robb & Little that suggests a medieval castle on the rocks over the sea. J. D. Leland has an astonishing number of photographs of completed work, and sketches of work in progress, too numerous to mention in detail. Oscar A. Thayer shows the branch library in West Roxbury, quiet and colonial; Walter Atherton, the Norwich Y. M. C. A. There is students' work shown of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard School of Architecture, Harvard School of Landscape Architecture and the School of Domestic Architecture in Cambridge; with the latter is an attractive model of a house where winter snow is amusingly simulated in plaster by Miss Douglass.

There are masterpieces by Delano & Aldrich, particularly one of the Howard Cushing Memorial Art Gallery in Newport. If anyone is interested in the sources of inspiration of this style, he will enjoy the book published in Paris in 1821, by Schulte, "A Collection of Smaller Italian Buildings." This book was a "favorite of Mr. McKim's, the architect of the Boston Library." The author must have had trouble with his name, for it is also spelled Seebelt on the title page. Cyrus W. Thomas of Chicago, has drawings for a residence in London. Bennett, Parsons, Frost & Thomas, city planners of Chicago, have drawings of Grant Park; one of these might be called a bird's-eye view, or it may

be the point of view that we will have sometime to take from a flying machine. Architects have their troubles with five feet six, the average height of a man's eye, as a station point; what will they do with these airplane views?

Edward Shepard Hewitt has drawings of work in New York, associated with our own Professor William Emerson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston; it includes a picturesque suggestion for combining the interior of city blocks. Coolidge & Shattuck exhibit a remarkable group for the Boston Lyceum Hospital. Ritchie, Parsons & Taylor show well-designed buildings for the Massachusetts Agricultural College; Maginnis & Walsh have the high-class church work that we have come to expect from them. Mr. Burnham has studies of stained glass in Chartres as well as new designs while Cormick has sketched glass in Constances. Stained glass is also shown by Reynolds, Francis & Rohnstock.

Value of Models

Kilham, Hopkins & Greeley have interesting small models, which indicate that models are a good way of presenting sketches to a client. Francis H. Bacon shows beautiful drawings of interiors set in a carefully furnished alcove. Etchings are exhibited by E. D. Robb and Sears Gallagher. It is impossible to go into detail of the work of Cross & Cross of New York, Frank Chouteau Brown, Strickland, Blodgett & Law, and many others.

Allen & Collens have a tower on the crest of a hill that suggests Roccamadour. Schools are exhibited by C. Howard Walker & Son, by Leland, and by Adden & Parker. There is a large model of Boston College by Maginnis & Walsh; has distinctive renderings of a church, and also of the Baptist Hospital. Smith & Walker convince that a poor house need not be a monstrosity and from this design we hope that Dovers will profit architecturally; they also have a model of church in Salem, which recalls the ruined that the MacIntyre church on Chestnut Street in Salem burned, was to be followed in detail. The terror-stricken suburb of Longwood will have a chance to see a good drawing of the huge Chatham Apartment Hotel by Parker, Thomas & Rice, who also exhibit a school in Baltimore. Charles M. Baker harmonizes his architecture with Framingham wells. Maurice M. Biscoe of Boston lends his assistance to W. E. & A. Fisher of Denver, Col.

In the large exhibition room are various Italian antiques from Carbone, and Miss Hardy lends a decorative chest from her workshop on Chestnut Street. A house in Mexico City by Kilham, Hopkins & Greeley, is placed by accident or design near a Cortile suggesting Spain, by Walter Atherton. Walter D. Blair's Library

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BUYERS OF STEEL ARE SCRAMBLING FOR DELIVERIES

MARCH RECORD PIG IRON OUTPUT BEST BAROMETER OF STEEL TRADE PROSPERITY

NEW YORK, April 9 (Special)—The striking record of pig iron output figures for March is the best proof of the booming conditions in steel in the United States.

The gain in March over February production was by blast furnaces owned by steel companies and therefore the excess iron made will be further converted into steel. Merchant furnaces reported a loss of production.

One reason why April production will probably be even greater is that coke is getting cheaper. Furnace coke has declined 50 cents a ton in the last few days and may be down at \$6.75 ton. Connellsville. The reasons for the decline have been the increasing output in the Connellsville fields and the embargoes on railroads for coke shipment to Atlantic ports for export. The latter have therefore put a stop to the exporting of coke and make more fuel for domestic consumption. Owners of blast furnaces which are considered obsolete are planning to start them up, so great is the strain for increased production.

Scramble for Steel

In many cases consumers of steel are trying valiantly to buy material from the sold-out mills. Some district sales managers refuse to sell the buyers often appeal to headquarters, but usually the later uphold their agents. Inasmuch as most of the steel companies claim to be out of the market it is difficult to see where consumers are buying their requirements. Sellers report that buyers are asking for five times their normal taking.

Market prices are difficult to gauge. There is a wide spread between the theoretical market price and the figure at which sales are made. For instance, steel bars are supposedly 23¢ cents a pound, Pittsburgh, but as high as 27¢ cents is frequently paid. Mills generally refrain from taking third quarter business because they do not know what their costs will be then and if they delay they may receive higher prices for their steel.

Some Prices Higher

Some prices have definitely crept higher during the week. Tin plate is 50 cents a case box higher at \$6, compared with \$4.75 which prevailed all last year. Sheets bars are up \$2.50 to a minimum of \$47.50. Black sheets, which until recently were in least demand of any sheet descriptions, have risen \$3 a ton to 4 cents a pound. Pittsburgh.

Steel jobbers throughout the country made drastic price advances during the last week, ranging from \$2 to \$10 a ton Chicago and amounting to \$4 to \$5 a ton New York. Every steel item was marked up, this being the most pronounced and far-reaching advance for many months. The last general rise was March 1.

The consumption of steel shows no let up. Purchases of railroad cars thus far this year have been 40 per cent of the entire year of 1922. Carriers are reviving their inquiries for rails for delivery in the last half of 1923, and probably 100,000 tons are under negotiation. March automobile production was a record-breaker and makers are still buying large quantities of steel. Farm implement makers are buying on a scale greater than for several years.

The Birmingham, Ala., district is keeping pace with other districts in production. The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company made 17 new all-time production records in March in iron, steel, coal and coke.

Wages Being Increased

More wage increases have been granted by independent steel companies, bringing hourly rates for common labor to 40 cents compared with 38 cents. It is possible that the United States Steel Corporation will follow the lead of independents on the wage question taking the initiative.

The non-ferrous metals have been extremely quiet. Tin has declined 5 cents a pound from the peak price of 51½ cents a pound reached about a month ago. Zinc has fallen ½ cents a pound from its high water mark reached a fortnight ago. Copper and lead have been steady but quiet.

LABOR SITUATION FACTOR ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE

LONDON, April 9—Uncertainty over the labor situation caused home rails to waiver on the stock exchange here today.

Dollar descriptions were well maintained.

Cheerfulness prevailed in oils. Royal Dutch was 34½, Shell Transport 4½, and Mexican Eagle 15-16.

Purchasing for investment helped the gilt-edged list. French loans were stronger in sympathy with Paris. Kaffirs were irregular because of variable annual reports. Industrials were firm. Rio Tintos were 37. Hudson's Bay was 7½.

Generally the markets displayed stability.

FINANCIAL NOTES

British steel production was 707,100 tons during February, the highest since December, 1920.

Structural steel sales in New York for building purposes only were 126,000 tons for the first quarter of 1923. The 1922 total was 370,000 tons.

JOURNAL MOODY, president of Moody's Investors' Service, has received from New York from the Pacific Coast, where he addressed representatives, groups of bankers and business men in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Seattle, arrangements for the opening of an office of Moody's Investors' Service in San Francisco, to that now maintained in Los Angeles.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, April 9—Consols for money here today were 59½, Grand Trunk 24, De Beers 1½, Rand Mines 2½. Money 2½ per cent. Discount rates: Short bills 1½@2½ per cent; three months' bills 2½@3½ per cent.

GENERAL ELECTRIC EMPLOYEES PROFIT

Stock Subscribed Three Years Ago Shows Good Advance

SCHENECTADY, April 7—Approximately 3850 employees of the General Electric Company in this city will be \$3,150,000 richer on April 10 than they were on Nov. 1, 1920, when the company offered all its employees the opportunity to subscribe to the common stock on the \$1 a week or partial payment plan.

To the 3850 Schenectady employees approximately 17,000 shares of stock will be mailed about April 10. This was subscribed to two and a half years ago, when the market value of the stock was \$136. At that time credits totaling \$24 were allowed on each share to care for adjustments of interest, making the actual amount to be paid a share \$112.

With General Electric stock quoted around \$186 a fair average, each share shows a profit of \$74. This profit multiplied by 17,000, the number of shares to be distributed to Schenectady employees, means a profit of \$1,260,000 to these holders. Added to this the \$112 a share which the employees paid gives a total savings for these 17,000 employees of \$3,150,000.

AMERICAN RAISIN HAS WARM PLACE IN WORLD'S HEART

The American raisin is making a new record in its invasion of the world's markets. The total exports in the fiscal year 1922, which ends 90 days hence, will exceed 100,000,000 pounds, compared with 50,000,000 in the fiscal year 1922, and 75,000,000 in 1916. The value of the year's exports will approximate \$5,000,000 and will also exceed that of any earlier year.

This high record in the quantity and value of United States raisin exports, says the Trade Record of the National City Bank of New York, is especially interesting in view of the fact that the other great raisin field of the world, the Levant, has recently resumed its contributions to the world market.

Prior to the war, the area fronting on the eastern end of the Mediterranean was a large contributor to the world raisin markets, especially those of Europe.

With the reduction in agricultural activities in that area during the war, production was greatly minimized, and raisins from the United States were largely imported by Europe and in some cases supplied to their troops in the field, and the world thus came to know the value of the American raisin.

BALDWIN'S ORDERS FAR AHEAD OF 1922

PHILADELPHIA, April 5—In the first quarter of the current year Baldwin Locomotive booked orders for locomotives and supplies amounting to \$49,264,000, compared with \$5,845,000 for the first quarter of 1922. Business booked this year compares:

1922
January \$1,530,000
February 31,067,000
March 6,860,000

Pres. Samuel M. Vauclain is looking for at least five years of activity in the locomotive business, based on his estimate of an existing shortage in motive power in the United States of 12,500 engines.

To meet this demand, Baldwin has been making additions to its plant at Eddystone, present improvements including erection of a pipe shop, jacket shop and tender shop. Some of the new work will be completed next month, and all within this year, the total to cost about \$4,000,000.

NASHVILLE EARNINGS EQUAL 9 PER CENT ON INCREASED STOCK

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad report for the year 1922 shows net income of \$10,598,000, equivalent to 14.72 per cent of the \$72,000,000 capital stock outstanding. This compares with a deficit of \$336,062 after taxes and charges in 1911 and 10.92 per cent a share earned on the capital stock in 1920.

Net income of \$10,598,000 is equivalent to 9.05 per cent a share on the increased capital to be outstanding after allowing for the increase of \$45,000,000 as a stock dividend of 6½ per cent, bringing the total capital to \$117,000,000.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN'S GAIN

The Chicago Great Western road reports to the New York Stock Exchange for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, net income of \$432,770 after charges and taxes, compared with deficit of \$592,601 in 1921.

The previous report covered nine months ended Dec. 31, 1921, and showed a net income of \$457,521, or \$420 a share on \$11,603,000 prior preferred stock. The net of \$432,770 after charges for 1922 is equal to 98 cents a share on the preferred stock.

NEW ENGLAND COAL EARNINGS HIGHER

The gross sales of the New England Coal & Coke Co. in 1922 were \$22,120,820. On this turnover the company earned, after all charges, \$277,462, or a profit of 1.25 per cent. The sales in 1921 were \$14,113,432, and the profits after charges of \$20,471 equaled 0.15 per cent on sales.

In the Massachusetts Gas report for 1922 the gross earnings of its subsidiary, the New England Coal & Coke Co., appear as \$1,103,537. This does not, of course, mean gross sales, but rather the earnings after cost of coal, operating expenses, etc.

INSPIRATION HAS PROFIT

The Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows net profits, after charges and federal taxes, of \$26,165, equivalent to two cents a share (par \$20) earned on \$23,639,340 outstanding stock, compared with a loss in 1921 of \$1,790,421, a surplus of \$2,294,276 or \$1.94 a share (\$20 par) in 1920, and \$4,186,629 or \$3.64 in 1919 on \$23,635,540 stock.



Photograph by Bassano, London
Barton A. Kent

TRADE CONVENTION FOR NEW ENGLAND

Boston Chamber of Commerce Behind Meeting to Be Held May 17, 18, 19

For the purpose of developing greater interest in foreign trade, as well as to encourage the shipment of goods through New England, prominent business men, under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, are now arranging details for a big New England-wide foreign trade convention to be held in Boston on May 17, 18 and 19.

It will not only bring together manufacturers and business men from all of the New England states, but will have the counsel and advice of many noted experts on foreign trade, all to the end that New England, all of New England, shall be given the advantage of a genuine campaign for foreign business.

Members of Committee

The executive committee directly back of the movement is: George A. Sagendorph, chairman of the committee on foreign trade of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Charles W. Irving Butler, chairman of the program committee; Carl T. Keeler, chairman of the committee on organization; Walter F. Wyman, honorary president of the Boston Export Round Table; Col. Charles R. Gow, president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts; W. C. Elwell, president of the Associated Industries of Maine; James F. Dewey, president of the Associated Industries of Vermont; E. Kent Hubbard, president of the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut, and Herbert W. Gardner, president of the Employees' Association of Rhode Island.

The program, now in tentative form, calls for sessions on Thursday, May 17, in the lecture hall at the Boston Public Library, and probably at the Copley Plaza on Friday, May 18. Mr. Sagendorph will be convention chairman, and the address of welcome will be made by Frederic S. Snyder, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Second Day's Program

The speakers on the second day, it is expected, will include Mayor Curley, Colonel Gow, Ernest B. Flingsinger of New York, W. W. Lukin, collector of customs; Mr. Elwell, W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank, Wallace B. Donham, Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, and Lynn W. Meekins of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Third Day's Program

The speakers on the third day, it is expected, will include Mr. Dewey, Dr. Julius Kielm, director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; regional chiefs of the Federal bureau, Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Gardner.

Saturday morning, May 19, will be devoted to visits to manufacturing plants and banks. On Friday night, also there will be a round-table meeting, with Mr. Wyman as chairman, at which veterans will talk over their problems and the technique of exporting.

A luncheon with Charles F. Weed, vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston, as toastmaster, and a dinner with Howard Connelly, president of the Walworth Manufacturing Company, as toastmaster, are also being planned.

Former Senator Lippett of Rhode Island may address one of the sessions of the convention.

GRAINS IN THE CHICAGO MARKET SHOW ADVANCES

CHICAGO, April 9—Wheat, corn and oats today all touched new high price records for the season, because of crop conditions and higher quotations at Liverpool.

Opening prices, which ranged from ¼ to 1½ cent higher, with May 1.23% @ 1.24, and July 1.20% @ 1.21%, were followed by a slight reaction, and then by fresh upturns.

After opening unchanged to ¾ cent higher, May 77½ @ 77½, the corn market scored further gains.

Oats opened at an ¼ cent decline to ¼ cent. Advance, May 45% @ 45% c., and later showed an advance for all deliveries.

Provisions were weak.

BRITISH HEAVY SUGAR BUYERS

NEW YORK, April 9—British importers have become heavy purchasers of Cuban raw sugar in the local market.

A sale of 10,000 tons at 5.65 cents a pound, a new high record in the movement, was reported today.

The three latest Cuban Centrals to close show additional production of 11,500 tons, compared with a previous estimate of 14,000 tons.

DIVIDENDS

Lowell's Boston Theaters declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock payable May 15 to stockholders of record April 28.

Seaboard Oil & Gas Company declared three monthly dividends of \$1-3 cents a share payable May 1, June 1 and July 1 to holders of record April 14, May 15 and June 15.

The trustees of the Salem Savings Bank have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent payable April 16.

Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent payable May 15 to stock of record May 1.

The International Shoe Company has declared a dividend of 50 cents a share on the preferred stock payable May 1 to stock of record April 14.

Lowell's Boston Theaters declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock payable May 15 to stockholders of record April 28.

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OILS, RAILROADS AND SUGARS ARE MARKET LEADERS

Stocks Generally Move in an Irregular Manner Again Today

Prices displayed a firm tone at the opening of today's New York stock market. Multiple evidence of business prosperity, contained in weekly trade and industrial reviews, encouraged a resumption of professional operations for the rise.

The initial demand was most effective in the oils, Mexican Seaboard, Middle States, Shell Union, the Pan-American issues and Producers & Refiners all opening fractionally above Saturday's closing prices.

Some irregularity developed after the first buying orders had been disposed of, but the main trend continued upward. Sugars were again in good demand, Punta Alegre leading the advance with a gain of 1 point.

Eric first preferred advanced a point, but some of the dividend-paying issues, notably New York Central and Union Pacific, were heavy.

With the exception of Otis Steel, the independent steel issues were slightly reactionary. Computing, Tabulating & Recording, National Department Stores, first preferred and American Steel & Foundry all advanced a point or more but most of the other early changes were of a fractional character.

Strength of French francs, which advanced 14½ points to 6.74½ cents, was the feature of the foreign exchange market. Demand sterling held steady around \$4.86½.

Mixed Price Movement

Further readjustment of the market's technical condition resulted in mixed movement of prices during the morning. Trading was on a reduced scale, speculative operations in many stocks having been suspended or considerably curtailed pending a more definite trend of prices.

Sales of Cuban raw sugar at 5¾ cents a pound, the highest in two years, brought fresh buying power into the sugar shares which showed consistent strength.

Equipments also displayed a firm tone, but some of the oils, particularly General Asphalt, and other industrials were inclined to heaviness. Contractation of \$80,000,000 in loans shown in the weekly clearing house statement was regarded as a constructive factor.

Call money opened at 4½ per cent.

In the afternoon, American Cotton Oil shares fell to new low figures. Gulf States Steel, California Petroleum, the leathers and American Woolen also were weak, the last mentioned sagging on the announcement of new issue of \$10,000,000 preferred stock.

Strength, however, developed in General Asphalt, Phillips Petroleum, Maryland Oil, Sims Petroleum, Martin Parry, American International, and American Waterworks.

Bond Prices Improve

The general list in today's early bond market showed marked improvement. The U. S. Government group was the only one to show a general reactionary trend, but the net losses were small, ranging from 1 to 32 to 10-32 of a point.

In the foreign division there was an increased demand for the South American issues, while the French group moved to higher ground in sympathy with the strength of Paris exchange.

Northern Pacific 4s, Southern Pacific refunding 4s, Denver & Rio Grande consolidated 4s, Atlantic Coast Line 4½s, St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s, Milwaukee Electric Railways 5s of 1938 and Wabash first 5s all advanced 1 to 1½ points. Baltimore & Ohio Convertible 4½s, off 1½, was the only outstanding weak spot in the railroad group.

Maryland Oil issues were weak, the 7½s, with warrants, dropping 2½ points. Detroit Edison 5s, Consumers Power 5s and Cerro De Pasco 8s also registered material losses.

WHEAT FORECAST

SHOWS DECREASE

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Winter wheat production this year was forecast today by the United States Department of Agriculture at 572,317,000 bushels of rye at 75,734,000 bushels, compared with 586,204,000 bushels of winter wheat and 95,497,000 of rye last year.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Bentz & Co., Boston)
(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Last	Prev.
May	15.47	15.76	15.47	15.57	15.25	
June	15.20	15.24	15.22	15.22	15.25	15.25
July	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
Aug.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
Sept.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
Oct.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
Nov.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
Dec.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
Jan.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
Feb.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
Mar.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
Apr.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
May	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
June	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
July	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
Aug.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
Sept.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
Oct.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
Nov.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
Dec.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
Jan.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
Feb.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
Mar.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
Apr.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
May	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
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July	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
Aug.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
Sept.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
Oct.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
Nov.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
Dec.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
Jan.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
Feb.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
Mar.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
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Oct.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
Nov.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
Dec.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
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Jan.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
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Oct.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
Nov.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
Dec.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15.25
Jan.	15.20	15.25	15.22	15.25	15.25	15

EDUCATIONAL

Spirit of Enthusiasm Revealed by Visit to Mexican Classroom

Mexico, D. F.

THE public elementary schools of the Federal District of Mexico are under the control of the Federal Secretary of Public Education. While quite modern in some respects they still adhere to the Latin tradition of entirely separate establishments for girls and boys. One of these schools for girls hid itself away from me for days. It is housed in a big old residence building behind which inconspicuously lie all the other walls in our street that had until you happened along at opening or closing time and saw the files of approaching or departing pupils book in hand would you suspect it of designs to be educational. Put a peep through the high walled doors where the porters sitfully establishes its claim. They open into a central court floored with cobblestones and surrounded on three sides by ancient stone-flagged corridors on which the classrooms open.

When I caught my first glimpse of the interior, school was over for the day and only a dozen little girls were playing around a group of tall old Mexican ash trees. But the porters took me through the building. The rooms were long and narrow, whitewashed, bare of pictures or of any beauty. The seats were old and non-adjustable, the blackboard scanty, and the lighting poor. There was no inspiration anywhere about it save this, that it was the best building available and the Secretary had gone to great lengths to acquire it. And the girls have good times in it. I have passed it daily since my first visit and the sound of singing and the shout of play comes often from it.

Attends a Boys' School

But the school I know best is a boys' school, although a few small "co-eds" are admitted to its kindergarten. I know it more intimately than Americans usually know a Mexican school because for three weeks I was an alumna in the sixth grade. Coming to Mexico with only a literary knowledge of the language I wondered if the quickest way to get an everyday vocabulary would not be through association with a roomful of youngsters of grammar school age. So next morning I set forth to "matriculate" myself in the first school I could find.

I brought up at a big hollow rectangle, built in the usual Mexican fashion round a series of inner courts open to the sky.

Passe through the great front doors, I found the front court filled with boys taking ramrod exercises under a great black-moustached master who turned out to be the supervisor of physical education. Another master brought me a chair and sent for the director, to whom I submitted my plan of learning his mother tongue by enrolling in his school. The director, a young man of an Indian cast of countenance and much grace of manner, received the proposition with true Mexican courtesy, and desired to give himself the pleasure of taking me at once to the class in which I wished to matriculate." I thought the sixth year, the last in the elementary schools, would be about my level.

We went up a wide stone staircase to the upper corridors. The director stopped at the third door.

"Señorita," he signaled, and the teacher of the sixth grade stepped forth.

A Young Lady Teacher of Boys

Here was a surprise. I had supposed that in a land which segregates the sexes the upper grades of a boy's school would be taught by men. But the teacher of the highest grades of this school was a girl. Across the court I caught a glimpse of two men in charge of what looked like third and fourth-grade rooms, and from round the corner of the corridor came the voice of another man. Clearly men and women teachers were not distributed on any such arbitrary basis as the age of the boys.

While I was making these reflections, the director was explaining me to the señorita. I gathered from his explanations that I was a distinguished American who wished to arrive at dominating the Spanish idiom, and that she was to hold no embarrassment over admitting me to her classes as my sole object was to accustom the ear to Spanish and not to estimate the labors of the teacher.

I cannot imagine my teacher being embarrassed by the presence of any visitor and I cannot imagine anyone estimating her labors as anything but wholly beautiful. Never have I seen a more delightful spirit than exists between her and that bunch of two dozen boys which constitute her class. They range in age from 12 to 15, from the little short-socked lads in the front seats to the rows of weeder youths further back, some of them in long trousers and two or three quite shady upon the upper lip.

A Big Sister

She herself is 25, perhaps, dark and classic, with a wonderful mass of wavy black hair. She is dressed in trim blue serge with just such a chain as American women wear to brighten a dark frock. That is all well, but the thing that makes her adorable is the warm, big sisterliness of her attitude to the boys. It is clear she delights in their spontaneity and exuberance even though at times she has to suppress it to the extent of sending a youngster out into the corridor to sober down. Further than this, punishment never seems to have to go. Seldom, I think, have I ever seen a class of this difficult age where the atmosphere was so happy.

I had heard that Mexican pupils were averse to study, that it was difficult to get any real work out of them. But the enthusiasm of this class extends even to grammar, which in Mexican schools is studied much more minutely and academically than in American. As for "the first notions of sciences, physical and natural," so interested are they that it is hardly possible to keep them in their seats—they are swarming around the señorita while she

draws a diagram or exhibits bits of coral, or a broken jar inconceivably old, dug up from the site of some buried town, just recently discovered on the outskirts of the capital.

The rest of the program consists of "the national tongue," drawing, manual training, geometry, geography, civics, history, music, and English. The school day is long, lasting from 8 to 5. To be sure the noon intermission lasts from 12 to 3, so that the actual number of hours per day spent in the classroom is only 7 against the usual five in the United States. Considerable time, moreover, is devoted to play. During the morning the boys in the sixth

make their dash, passing on the rulers to the third pair. They thrust them in turn upon the fourth, and so on down the line. That one of the last two boys who first gets the ruler to the señorita wins the game for his side. Games of this sort are very popular in the school. There is hardly an hour of the day when some class is not diverting itself with some variation of its basic idea.

Organized athletics, like football and baseball, are becoming more and more popular in Mexican schools, and this one has a regular schedule of games with the other elementary schools of the federal district.

There is a special teacher of drawing, a pretty young señorita who comes three times a week. The back wall is covered with a mass of the boys' work, which seems to run largely to conventional borders in colored crayons. Scattered among these, however, are a few represen-

tations of Indian vases that are really artistic, and a chalk sketch of the discus thrower which has caught quite wonderfully the statue's immortal grace.

The English teacher comes, also, three times a week. She has spent several years in the United States and speaks quite fluently. She conducts the class wholly in English and it would seem that in this, their second year of instruction, the boys ought to know more than they do. It is not for want of enthusiasm that they can not yet manage, "This is my book, that is yours." But English, with its chaotic spelling comes hard to the phonetic little Mexicans and three half hours a week is a wholly insufficient amount of time to devote to it. Parents who are really anxious for their children to learn it engage English or American tutors for them or send them to "the American school."

committee helped towards equal pay, in all the more progressive areas, it did the very reverse. The steady work of the N. U. W. T. had induced the best authorities to reduce the difference between men's and women's salaries; in some places men and women had an equal minimum; in others, they had a much nearer approximation to an equal maximum; the Burnham scales have swept this away; the towns with the equal minima have performance reverted to inequality, those with a lessened difference in maxima has increased the difference again; and areas outside London paying a scale above Burnham 3 have been obliged to lower salaries all round. We were making a distinct advance toward equality when the Burnham scales thrust us back by standardizing payment according to sex.

Our third point, equality of opportunity, is most important. The proportion of headships has always been greater for men than for women, but lately the difference has been much increased. All over the country girls' and even infants' departments are being combined with boys' and mixed; the headmistress is either dismissed or offered an assistantship, and the headmaster is retained as head of the enlarged school. The N. U. T. makes no protest against this principle. We claim that the headships should be allotted on professional grounds, and not on grounds of sex, but we are the only association of teachers which tries to secure fair treatment for women's suffrage from being put to conference; they stamped, shouted, raved; they abused the women; they acted so that a speech which should have taken 10 minutes took half-an-hour. At three successive annual conferences we tried to get this motion through; we failed every time; finally women's suffrage was won, but to the very end the N. U. T., which stood to gain immeasurably through the voting power of its women members, had not the sense to see this, and never once used its influence to help us.

Even this treatment did not drive us out; we now bent our energies to getting a motion passed by the N. U. T. in favor of equal pay. Again we were dragged through the mire; again we were abused; again we passed motions in our local meetings which never reached conference; and not once did an N. U. T. conference pass a motion in favor of equal pay. Then we began to think we should do better by working directly, instead of having to overcome the opposition of our own professional organization at every step, and some women left the N. U. T. But others made one more attempt and at the Cambridge N. U. T. conference they got a motion carried to take a referendum of N. U. T. members on

get resolutions carried to be sent to conference; to effect this we had to undergo untold abuse at local meetings, and, even if we succeeded, our efforts were foiled at conference. Men delegates sent up by their associations to vote for certain motions openly boasted that they had voted against them; the whole conference was held upon one occasion by hundreds of men teachers who tried to prevent a "sympathy" motion on women's suffrage from being put to conference; they stamped, shouted, raved; they abused the women; they acted so that a speech which should have taken 10 minutes took half-an-hour. At three successive annual conferences we tried to get this motion through; we failed every time; finally women's suffrage was won, but to the very end the N. U. T., which stood to gain immeasurably through the voting power of its women members, had not the sense to see this, and never once used its influence to help us.

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Yours faithfully,
EMILY PHIPPIS,
Editor, Woman Teacher.

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are

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Riverside, Worcester, Baseball, Horseback,
Riding, Bicycling, Boating, Dramatics,
Ocean and Sea, Water Skiing, House
Keep, Beach Camping, Reference
Catalogues. Miss C. B. Hagedorn, 609 W.
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White Mountains

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CAMP LARCOM for Girls
VRAIMONT and GLAD-HILL
for Adults

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etc. Write for booklet.

K. G. DAVIDSON, A. M. Litt. D., Director

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As to the claim that the Burnham

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This is necessarily brief resume of the geographic problems and an idea of the probabilities of success of flight around the world. There seems to be good prospect that it could be accomplished with good pilots, with a sufficient supply of airplanes of several different types, with ample time, and with unlimited funds for organization. Except as a stunt, however, a flight around the world is of little interest and at present of little value. It could hardly be carried out in less than three months, so that from the point of view of speed alone the performance of Jules Verne's immortal Phineas Fogg would hardly be equaled. The expense would necessarily be tremendous, and it would hardly be practicable to use the same machine all the way unless it were an amphibian. Even then the chances of getting through without mishap requiring replacement of the airplane would seem rather slender. There are other more useful directions for the expenditure of effort.

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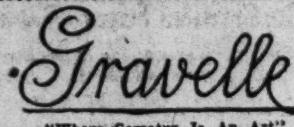
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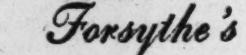
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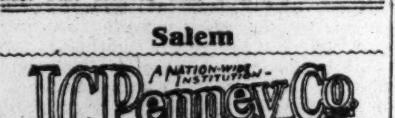
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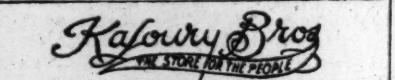
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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

*Some American Water-Colorists,
a Collector and a Critic*

LEISURE is the luxury of the few who usually know so little what use to make of it that they squander it on golf or bridge, tennis or polo, hunting or racing, and are never so pleased as when they can add the zest of risking it, with the money that pays for it, in the sport of betting. All the more credit is due, therefore, to the rare exception, the man who understands how much more he can make of his leisure by devoting it to art or books, and how much more excitement, if excitement is what he likes, is to be had out of the sport of collecting.

For this reason Mr. A. E. Gallatin has long seemed a man to be admired and envied. He has had the chance to do what he likes with his time and the good sense to devote it to the things of most importance. While others in his position have disposed of their time by going to the remote ends of the earth for big game shooting, or climbing mountains never climbed before, or sailing for unknown seas—if any are left—he has busied himself hunting for the drawings or prints which interest him, in writing little books about them, and in working with printers of note in his desire to make these little books beautiful. And I think all who busy themselves in the same way, even if it is not to fulfill their leisure moments but to make a living, will agree that he has chosen the sport that pays best in the end, the sport least likely to get to be bore.

Mr. Gallatin's Viewpoint

To say this, however, is not to admire indiscriminately Mr. Gallatin's preferences or to accept his criticisms without reserve. After all, Mr. Gallatin is an amateur, not an artist, and what he says on questions of art is not said with authority.

I have added his last little book, "American Water-Colorists," to my Gallatin series, but the stimulating pleasure I derive from it is in disagreeing with him. Argument is delightful because one learns so much from it. To get another person's point of view may not change one's own, but often makes it clearer.

Water color is one of the subtlest of mediums. If it leads many an artist astray, inevitably it confounds still more the amateur who seeks to write on the subject. The masters Mr. Gallatin pins his faith to are Whistler, Winslow Homer, Sargent, Dodge Macknight, Marin, Demuth, while he includes less enthusiastically Childe Hassam, Walter Gay, Mary Cassatt, Charles Burleigh. This list betrays Mr. Gallatin's preferences, but does not induce me to accept it as it is.

Three or four of the names could be left out and others worthier of the distinction found to replace them even if, as he says, and here I agree with him, that the exhibitions of the chief American water-color societies of the day "include practically everything except true water-color drawings."

Whistler and Turner

Nobody would dispute Whistler's place at the head of the list, though Whistler would have been the first to protest against his having derived his brilliancy of color or any traditions from Turner, "the old amateur" in his opinion. His own methods were so different in every way that he had small sympathy with the methods of Turner, inspiring as these were.

To bracket the two together is misleading. And Whistler's distinction might be more convincing to Mr. Gallatin's disciples had the color reproduction of Whistler's "On the Meuse" been omitted. Color reproduction cannot give the subtlety and delicacy of water color and no water-color painter was ever more delicate and subtle than Whistler. Better, too, to have omitted "Forget-Me-Not," to which reproduction in black-and-white has been scarcely more kind.

I find Mr. Gallatin a trifle condescending to Sargent, though recognizing the "marvellous dexterity" and "astounding skill" of his water colors. To call them snapshots, however, is to do them injustice. Watch an artist as he studies them, especially another painter in water color, and ask him what he thinks. Far more representative examples could have been found in the Brooklyn Museum, a fine collection which Mr. Gallatin appears to know, than the four selected. Winslow Homer gave amazing impressions of palm trees in the tropics, catching with truth and beauty their swaying and swinging in the wind, and for these he will ever maintain his rank in the group of American water-color painters. I cannot, however, see with Mr. Gallatin's eyes anything of Turner in Dodge Macknight's work. Turner was peculiarly sensitive to the romance in nature and in architecture and rarely failed to get this romance on to his paper; Dodge Macknight's vision is matter-of-fact. Had I been writing the little book I might have said about him a good deal that Mr. Gallatin seems to have about Sargent.

As to Abstract Art

But it is Marin who carries off the laurels—one of the greatest and most profound artists America has produced: as a water colorist he stands supreme!—and Demuth comes in a good second. "Abstract" art is now the fashion with patrons of art and it means, as far as its exponents can be understood, art in which form is suppressed or else expressed in more or less geometrical terms. Marin has written that his "works are meant as constructive expressions of the inner senses, responding to things seen and felt." The work of the great masters of the past could be described in the same words, or rather with the same meaning, in language clearer to the uninitiated, but the great masters believed apparently that they could respond to things seen and felt without the assistance of form.

Mr. Gallatin quoted Goethe at some length concluding with the following sentence: "When the artist takes any object of nature, the object no longer belongs to nature; indeed, we say that the artist creates the object in that moment, by extracting it all that

is significant, characteristic, interesting, or rather by putting into it a higher value." And Mr. Gallatin adds: "This, I think, is exactly what Marin has done." But is it not exactly what the Florentine and Venetian painters did?—exactly what Velasquez in Spain did, Rembrandt and Hals in Holland, Rubens and Dyle in Flanders?—and, to come down to the heroes of this little list, what Whistler did? Really, it was not left for the ultra-modern school alone "to penetrate into the depths of things." They cannot appropriate to themselves a monopoly of the essentials of great art.

Other matters have been suggested to me by this suggestive little book. One is the mistake of using coated paper for the illustrations when makers of beautiful books have recently proved that, with care, they can be printed on the same paper as the text. A second is that Bruce Rogers is not always happy in designing a title page. I might object also to the binding, more appropriate to a Chinese than an American book. But—well—perhaps if this new volume in the Gallatin series had not interested me in one way or another, I would not have wanted to talk about it.

E.

The Art Club, Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 3 (Special Correspondence)—There are times when an exhibition of paintings approximates the spirit and atmosphere the joyous brilliance of a flower display. Such an exhibition is now in progress at the Art Club, where, each spring, a group of women artists show their work.

The lure of color, and its emotional appeal are clearly felt in the still-life groups by M. Elizabeth Price, Cora Brooks, and Maud Drein Bryant. Flowers may yield readily to an arbitrary decorative arrangement, which shall be more or less conventional in its design, as in the plaque-like treatment of dahlias by M. Elizabeth Price, rich in red and yellow color tones,—or they may be converted at will into an exuberant color composition which shall create emotional pleasure for the eye, as in Mrs. Bryant's colorful bouquets, or Cora Brooks' red berries, copper bowl, and blue background.

Much in the same spirit are the luminous green and blue color studies of trees, sky, and water by Cora Brooks and Constance Cochrane. The latter especially has achieved a striking color contrast in a clear, out-of-doors atmosphere. Here is the more dramatic note—the deep green of pines, the clear blue of sea or sky, the sunlit shore; while Mrs. Brooks clings to the lyrical in woodland scenes and the white of birch bark.

Fern L. Coppel, Lucie Howard and Mary Macintosh contribute landscape studies of changeable scenes in summer, winter or spring. Autumn is less favored by this group of women painters, and its absence, perhaps, adds to the consistent buoyancy and optimism of the display.

The mutual reaction of physical landscape on light, and light on land-



"The Prophet," From the Mural Painting by Myron Barlow

one of Theresa Bernstein's sad and thoughtful character studies.

Thus may one discover two approaches to the realm of art—one, that of the individual mind in its reaction upon life; the other, that of the eye in its individual visualization of objective nature.

D. G.

Milwaukee Art Institute

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 3 (Special Correspondence)—Gustave Moeller has been awarded the Milwaukee Art Institute Medal and the \$100 prize at the annual Wisconsin show held here during the week of April 4 to 7, the honors going to his oil, "The Quiet Valley." Dudley Crafts Watson, director of the institute, gave the \$100 prize for the best flower painting, his subject being "Hollyhocks" and Amy Beyer the Bradford \$30 prize for the best group of works. Other first awards announced are: Joseph Lukowitz, \$25 Art Institute prize for a book-table; Leslie J. Posey, Art Institute medal and \$50, bronze figure, "Bacchantes"; John A. Jeske, Camera Club award, "The Sheik"; William C. Verburgh, winter photograph; J. H.

Detroit, March 31
Special Correspondence

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Detroit, March 31
Special Correspondence

France. The Detroit Institute owns his "Pêcheuse" and "A Cup of Tea."

His work has consisted largely of genre subjects in which the French middle class is often represented. These good people are engaged in the homely, everyday affairs of life, preparing the food, at tea, knitting or moving about the house or its environs. Two or three importantly placed figures in plain, simplified backgrounds make up these decorative compositions. A cool, grayed-blue atmosphere bathes all, harmonizing it in one general tonality.

The Prophet

In the first of the murals for the Temple Beth El, the large figure of the prophet almost fills the ample circle, commanding attention and forming the nucleus of the design itself.

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In the first of the murals for the Temple Beth El, the large figure of the prophet almost fills the ample circle, commanding attention and forming the nucleus of the design itself.

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THE HOME FORUM

New Times Out of the Old

PROBABLY no one sincerely wishes he had lived in any period but the present, and probably the vast majority of people think neither of the past or of the future beyond the day before yesterday and the day after tomorrow. Neither Golden Ages nor Utopias interest them out while current magazines, newspapers, and fiction form the staple of their reading, and the daily business of living the main subject of their attention. And yet everyone who reads and studies at all widely comes soon or late to look with special regard upon some one era, period or epoch as one to which he finds himself strongly drawn.

In indulging all such dreams, however, it is well to remember that the pleasure of living in such a period would depend almost wholly upon the place and the order of society in which one found oneself. It would be a great mistake to suppose that thirteenth century Italy was at all what one might suppose it to have been after one has been reading the life of Saint Francis of Assisi, or fourteenth century England, after reading the "Canterbury Tales." Chaucer certainly gives no fancy picture of his times, and yet, for a full impression of them, one should read, if nothing else, the "Vision of Piers the Plowman," and the "Dream of John Ball." The golden age of the Franciscans, if it ever existed at all, existed in one small place and for hardly twenty years, other places and years being filled in that century with senseless wars, such as the poor world has seldom seen. And the glittering pageant of Chaucer has no room for the Peasants' Rebellion or the bitter cry of the poor. The more one reads, the more one becomes suspicious of the plights of those who wish to recall the good old times. The good old times never existed or, rather, existed as do the good new times, mainly in certain places and with certain persons.

I have not been able to decide on any period in which I should like to have lived. There are a few circles I should like to visit. I should like to have been present at a performance of "Edipus Rex" in Athens in the fifth century B.C., or of "Hamlet" in the sixteenth century, or of "Tartuffe" in the seventeenth. That would have been an experience! I should like to have attended one of Lamb's Monday evenings, or to have watched Dr. Johnson surrounded by the coterie of the Swan of Lichfield, or to have wandered about London with Crab Robinson, or to have dropped in at a meeting of the KitKat Club, or to have strolled in the vicarage garden with White of Selborne. As a boy I dreamed of being a spectator of the building of the pyramid of Cheops, which as Herodotus tells us, engaged the labors of one hundred thousand men, "who lived on cheese and onions"; and of being a member of the crew of King Olaf; and for a time I

for every American author there must necessarily be a superior English counterpart . . .

But to return to our question: Is it not an unsound policy to select for study an inferior author, merely because he is American? A Yankee answer to this question would be: Is it not an unsound policy to assume that an author, merely because he is American, must be inferior? And now for an answer which I have tried to make straightforward. I cannot make it entirely simple and at the same adequate, for it requires careful qualification. It is generally an unsound policy to select for uncritical assimilation an American author who is in the inferior of an available and equivalent author, whether he be English, Italian, or Greek, or beside whatever national banner he may stand beneath the flag of the republic of letters. If the best authors were always available, and if they always supplied our

Goethe and Schiller

My relations with Schiller rested on the decided tendency of both of us towards a single aim, and our common activity rested on the diversity of the means by which we endeavored to attain that aim . . .

Once when a slight difference was mentioned between us, of which I was reminded by a passage in a letter of his, I made the following reflections: There is a great difference between a poet seeing the particular for the universal, and seeing the universal in the particular. The one gives rise to Allegory, where the particular serves only as instance or example of the general; but the other is the true nature of Poetry, namely, the expression of the particular without any thought of, or reference to, the general. If a man grasps the particular vividly, he also grasps the general, without being aware of it at the time; or he may make the discovery long afterwards.—Goethe.

"Granger!" . . . Yet Granger did not invent, or even first suggest the practice of Grangerising. The Saturday Review itself had to confess that "Diderot was not only a hardened Granger, but as far in advance of his epoch in respect of the theory of book-illustration as he was in respect of art criticism." But Diderot was writing books, and extra-illustrating them, and in France, as well as England, extra-illustrating was going on, long before the Rev. James Granger published his "Biographical History of England" in 1769, good man!

In 1769, when Granger's "Biographical History of England" first appeared, in six volumes, it was jumped at by the extra-illustrators, who had not then got their special and technical name. Here was a glorious field for them—an account of all the people important in English History, six volumes of pages about such people, and one portrait at least to find, if possible, for the illustration of each page! Sala wrote (on the authority

The Promises of the Bible

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS CHILDREN we clung very early to the promises of our parents, having great faith in their fulfillment; and wise fathers and mothers did not make promises to their children that they did not hope and expect to fulfil. Grown-up people can now cling just as tenaciously to the promises of our heavenly Father, and with even greater expectancy of fulfillment than even the child is as we recognize that God is Love, ever present, the One whom we can take for companion and friend, whom we can love, and by whom we are loved and cared for, that we become acquainted with Him. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we read (p. 140), "The Christian Science God is universal, eternal, divine Love, which changeth not and causeth no evil, disease, nor death." The Bible speaks of God as Him "who forgiveth all thine iniquities: who healeth all thy diseases."

To one who may be struggling with what seems a big problem, it is a great relief to know there is something tangible that we can lay hold of to help us out of our troubles. This help is the truth about God; and real help can come from no other source. The story of the prodigal son, so familiar to all, with its blessed words of tender parental love and care for the elder son, "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine," can be accepted by every one of us as we awaken to know that man indeed lives and has his being in God. Then we see that creation is the unfoldment of that which has always been,—the unfoldment of good; and this unfoldment will become evident in our individual lives just as fast as we make use of what we understand. All must rise and return to the Father, rise out of the belief of the reality of life in matter to the recognition of life in Spirit. God changes not; but we, in belief, have separated ourselves from Him by failing to acknowledge man's real, spiritual identity. Christian Science is the Science of true being; and it must be studied and applied if we would hope to reap the benefits it would promise. It has brought relief from disease, poverty, hate, injustice, loneliness, sorrow, and numberless other discords, to untold thousands; and it will continue to do so as it is understood and accepted.

The very first step in any righteous activity in the way of advancement in faith. If we do not believe a thing to be true and honest, we do not feel like using our endeavors to proceed with it. So we must be sure we really believe that God is, and are willing to "take Him at His word." This small effort of a right beginning will enable us to behold and to make use of the multitude of the riches of His love.

In studying the promises of the Bible, we find that with every promise there is a condition to be fulfilled before we can claim the reward. One in particular brings out a most necessary condition of thought, in order that we may lay claim to all good: "Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace: thereby good shall come unto thee." It is acquaintance with God that really counts, and through which we can confidently expect that good will come to us. When we thought of God, perhaps, as humanly circumscribed or dwelling in a far-away place and of whom we were afraid, possibly expecting to be punished more often than to be loved, we surely did not



The Forge. From the Drypoint by Whistler

And what copious variety it offers to the explorer, in the "sons of Spenser," and the "tribe of Ben" and the metaphysical school and the Cavalier lyrists and the Puritan makers of "emblems." One may turn from Bunyan and Defoe to Herbert or Vaughan and Crashaw; from the rustic simplicity of Walton and White to the Latin eloquence of Taylor and Browne or the thunder-roll of Milton; from the pastoral filigree of Herrick or Browne of Tavistock to the courtly filigree of Lovelace and Suckling; from the quaintness of Wither, Quarles, Fuller, and Burton to the compressed wisdom of Bacon and Seldon and Donne. There is something for all tastes and all moods.

In a time full of stirring events, centering in the Puritan Rebellion, these men seem to have found time to be both learned and wise; perhaps because they all cultivated hobbies. And their hobbies resulted in a surprisingly large number of great single books. They were all erudite both in books and in the world, and their works are marked by wealth of experience and a certain grace of manner, and by a freedom from low, sneering, and ill-natured smartness, such as characterizes too many of the books of the next age. Equanimity and, at times, serenity, seem to mark the seventeenth century men, as if they had somehow learned to rise above the petty and the transient. They had lost the bright paganism of the Renaissance and had not yet succumbed to the worldly cynicism of the Restoration. While they had perhaps nothing, except "Paradise Lost," to match the greatest works of the time of Elizabeth and had not learned to write with the clean-cut clarity and decorum of the writers of the age of Anne, yet they had a flavor all their own; and one grows quickly to like it.

A passage in Thoreau's "Early Spring in Massachusetts" puts as well as any I have read the effect of these old books upon the modern reader. "When I looked into one of them, it affected me like looking into an inaccessible swamp, ten feet deep in sphagnum, where the monarchs of the forest, covered with mosses and stretched along the ground, were making haste to become peat. These old books suggested a certain fertility; an Ohio soil, as if they were making a humus for new literature to spring in: I heard the bellowing of bullfrogs and the hum of mosquitoes reverberating through their thick embossed covers, when I had closed the book." R. M. G.

Literary Criticism in America

But suppose the choice to lie between an English author of the first rank in his kind and an American author of the second or third rank in the same kind. Is it not an unsound "cultural" policy to select for study the inferior author? Most eminent American teachers appear to think so. Believers in intellectual free trade, they have long ridiculed the notion of "protected industries" in the field of letters, and have united with English critics in deriding "Cooper, the American Scott," "Bryant, the American Wordsworth," "Miller, the American Byron." Insensibly they have slipped into the assumption that

needs, there would be small reason for reading any others than the best. But, as a matter of fact, the best Greek and Italian authors, say, are to most American students only imperfectly available; and foreign authors, even the best modern authors of England—accessible though they are and closely related—are imperfect equivalents for the native authors that we need to express for us the individual adventures and the social sense of men and women who live under our own national conditions. Best, after all, even in the field of art, is a term which cannot be defined without some reference to what art is so fond of denying to itself—its purpose. When an American reader wishes an intimate picture of American society there can be no best book but an American book. There is always this strong special reason for knowing the literary expression of our own national life, even though it be immature, unsatisfactory, and inferior to that of other nations.

The danger involved in assigning to American literature a much larger place in our culture than it now holds is obvious. The danger is that in seeking to know ourselves and our own place in the world we may grossly overvalue our own things and become so intent upon them that we shall fail to discover our place in the world.

Hence the grave importance of criticism at the present juncture in America. To embrace our native literature for better or for worse implies knowing it and valuing it for its virtues, whatever they are; but it need not in the least require us to shut our eyes to its shortcomings. On the contrary, we shall find, as our addiction to American letters increases, that we shall grow more and more exacting: we shall "discover," as Mr. Brownell says, "new requirements in the ideal"—to which I would add: "If we have an ideal." There are, indeed, at the present time many indications that our proverbial American hypersensitivity to adverse comment on our institutions, our society, and our literature is at length beginning to yield ground before a new spirit of somewhat drastic self-examination and self-censure. In its popular manifestations this new spirit is as yet mainly iconoclastic, uncertain of its standards, and chiefly admirable, perhaps, in its readiness to give and receive hard knocks in the contest for solid food. It is not in any sense an ancestor-worshipping spirit. Its temper is so depreciatory and its general attitude towards the past so contemptuously irreverent that all danger of overvaluing hereditary possessions seems for the time being quite to have disappeared. It is a spirit of potentiality which may under wise guidance become a spirit of power.—Stuart P. Sherman, in The Yale Review.

As transitory these As things of April will. Yet, trembling in the trees, Is briefest beauty still.

For, flowering from the sky Upon an April day, Are silver buds that lie Amid the buds of May. —John Drinkwater.

Grangerising

Fame and a degree of immortality are thrummed upon some people, and Granger was one of them. Who was "Granger" the man who gave his name to a practice which most book-lovers condemn? He was a clergyman—he was the Rev. James Granger, and I cannot find that the Rev. James Granger ever Grangerised books himself. That is the unkindest cut of all for him. Many thousands of book-lovers, book-sellers, and researchers, opening a volume, and finding the title-page gone, because it had a vignette, or some particularly beautiful or instructive plate vanished from its place in the leaves, have growled

of an advertisement of the fifth edition of the book) that "at its first appearance the rage to illustrate it became so prevalent that scarcely a copy of any (other) work, embellished with portraits, was left in an unillustrated state." People had extra-illustrated before, henceforward it was to be Grangerised.—Sir James Yoxall, in "The ABC About Collecting."

Driftwood Fire

Remember how you piled the driftwood high

Upon the sand that night? The silence swept

Down with the darkness, and a slow fog crept

Upon us from the sea, and stood close by,

Wallowing us in quiet; till your spark lit

Made all the hidden magic that had slept

In dead dry timbers wake, so that it leapt

In the clear flame, and shattered all the dark!

Then were strange colors of the changing sea

Set forth in fire,—and suddenly we knew

In our small vision all the tyranny of storm,—and the far calm of placid blue.

And in a breathless moment, we could feel

The vast sea-creatures move against our keel.

Bernice Lesbia Kenyon, in "Songs of Unrest."

Against the Sunset

We sat looking off across the country, watching the sun go down. The curly grass about us was on fire now. The bark of the oaks turned red as copper. There was a shimmer of gold on the brown river. Out in the stream the sandbars glittered like glass, and the light trembled in the willow thickets as if little flames were leaping among them. The breeze sank to stillness. In the ravine a ring-dove mourned plaintively, and somewhere off in the bushes an owl hooted. The girls sat listless, leaning against each other. The long fingers of the sun touched their beams and rafters.

The sun is the magnet which holds the eyes of the onlookers, and our eyes as well. The simple realism of detail, the artistic economy, the earnest absorption of the figures, and the fine study of fire effects make an arresting scene.

The Raining Hour

Is Done

The raining hour is done,
And, threaded on the bough,
The May-buds in the sun
Are shining emeralds now.

As transitory these As things of April will.
Yet, trembling in the trees,
Is briefest beauty still.

For, flowering from the sky
Upon an April day,
Are silver buds that lie
Amid the buds of May.

—John Drinkwater.

Riddles in the Hebrides

"Well, well, and it was the good tale," pronounces Rory, and expressions of appreciation are heard all round the room.

"It is three riddles I will be asking you," says the man whose turn it is next, "for I was not any good at the story telling, no good at all whatever. Here is the first toimheachan.

"Four came over
Without boat or ship,
One yellow and white,
One brown, abounding in twigs,
One to handle the fail,
And one to strip the trees."

"It would be four birds!" cries out shrilly the boy from his perch aloft. "Yes, yes," agrees another of the company, adding, "Ta wagtail that has yellow in his coat—a curlew!"

"No, no, you were all wrong!" chuckles the giver of the riddle, and then, without waiting for any one else to make an attempt, he triumphantly answers it. "It was the four seasons of the year that came over."

"But" objects one man, "I do not see it at all. Autumn and winter, now, they were right enough, but summer, uch, her dress was not brown at all!"

"It is what the riddle was saying, whatever!" insists its giver, quoting again in the Gaelic:

"Fear buidhe, fionn,
Fear slatagan, donn."

"Uch, it was chust the stupid ride!" returns his assailant under his breath.

At last, peace being restored and Rory's persuasive powers successfully exercised, the third riddle is proposed:

"What is the black sheep from which the white fleece is shorn?" Silence settles on the little company, but, after a while, a voice answers: "It would be a black sheep that was lost in a snow drift."

"Not at all, not at all!" returns the riddle-giver, his good humor quite restored, and proceeds prematurely as before to give the right answer: "It was the black griddle from which the white farls are stripped."

"Uch!" again exclaims the irresponsible objector, in a tone of disgust, but before he can say any more, the watchful Rory breaks in with:

"Come, it's the turn of you now, Aoidh a Choigrich! What is it you will be telling us?"—M. E. McDonald, in "Islemen of Bride."

Maine Coast

Sparkling blue water, Christmas trees, great gray boulders, leaping white surf. Island after island, jutting rocks, crowded with little white lighthouses; green, sunny glades with summer homes amid sheltering pines; long, low rounded hills and cattle against the sky line.

Thriving towns, sleepy villages, picturesque landing places. In summer, happy pleasure seekers strolling on shore, speeding in motor boats, fitting by in sail boats. In winter, glitter of ice and snow, weather-beaten, softly tinted fishing smacks; shrewd, wrinkled, weather-seasoned fishermen. Summer and winter, green of spruce and pine, tang of crisp balsam air.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1923

Editorials

SENATOR PEPPER's public assertion that "the League of Nations is being crystallized into the kind of association which the United States can enter" marks the appearance of a very decided rift in the irreconcilable lute. For the Pennsylvania Senator has been closely allied with those who opposed every step to carry the United States into closer association with the problems of Europe. Hitherto he has seen in the League only the menace of embroilment in every European quarrel, and the threat that "American boys" would be called to fight in foreign lands for the settlement of foreign issues. Apparently it has taken the eloquent arguments of Lord Robert Cecil to make clear to him that this would be no necessary result of America's entrance upon the League.

Senator Pepper lays stress upon the fact—which he hails as a discovery—that the present constituent members of the League would readily make such changes in its plan of organization and in its prescribed functions as would still American opposition. All well-informed and unprejudiced observers of European sentiment have known for two years that such action would gladly be taken. What has been discouraging to European opinion, and what has so long kept the United States from proper participation in the work of restoring normal conditions in Europe has been the refusal even to discuss any considerations which might make participation acceptable to the American people. Under the irreconcilable leadership of Hiram Johnson and Medill McCormick the Republican Party has sought to thrust aside any discussion whatsoever of the foreign situation, only to find like Mrs. Partington's ocean, that it could not be pushed back permanently by the most industrious brooms. The California Senator has, perchance, gone to Europe himself to observe conditions, and his report will presently enlighten a people already informed by every home-coming voyager from comedy queens up to steel kings. For a subject which the irreconcilables insist is of no importance to the United States the condition of Europe does certainly fill an amazing place in the national consciousness, and on the first pages of the newspapers.

In eagerly seeking information of this character the popular instinct is sound. The United States cannot thrive while all Europe is rushing to destruction, nor would its position as the one nation prosperous to the point of arrogant luxury be long tenable in the face of a beggared and destitute world. Neither man nor nation has anything to fear from happy and prosperous neighbors, but the temptation which a store of wealth presents to those in penury is notorious. And when the pauper ascribes his poverty to the greed, the selfishness, or the cunning of his wealthy neighbor the material for an explosion is at hand.

Considerations such as these are moving the people of the United States to think of the part their Government must take in rebuilding Europe. They no longer thrust the problem aside as impertinent. The respectful hearing given Lord Robert Cecil is significant. The reversal of position by so eminent a leader as Senator Pepper is illuminating. The President's advocacy of a World Court, and the apparent acceptance of that as a party dogma by most of the spokesmen of the Republican Party is a most convincing proof of the improved tone of public sentiment.

There never was a majority in opposition to the discharge by the United States of all duties and responsibilities growing out of participation in the World War. Partisan politics and individual arrogance led to the rejection of the League Covenant without intelligent effort to so amend it as to secure American approval. For nearly three years these same factors of party prejudice, individual pride of opinion, and lust for personal credit have kept the issue out of proper discussion. It is apparent that greater and worthier forces than these are now operating to bring it back into the field of public consideration and of governmental action.

AGAIN there comes the yearly reminder—which should be unnecessary because the thought should be always with us—to be kind to animals. But it is well, considering the tendency to forget, that a week should be set apart for the consideration of the claims upon us of those faithful companions which render, in their individual ways, such willing service, and which give to us, no matter what our walk in life, a continuing and sincere devotion.

Mankind has accepted, as a matter of right, a dominion over the beasts of the fields and the fowls of the air. Just what account is the average person ready to give of his guardianship? What answer is he to make when asked "What did ye unto the least of these?"

From the vivisectionist down to, or up to, the individual who abuses a horse because it cannot pull a load, there are countless thoughtless or designing persons who are selfish or cruel according to circumstances. The trainer of performing animals who resorts to torture and punishment to obtain the results sought; the hunter or trapper who destroys animal life to satisfy lust or greed; the boy who inflicts suffering and indignity upon a dog or cat that he and his playmates may laugh, make up the phalanx of offenders. The lesson is for them to learn; it is for those who have gained a clearer realization of man's relationship to the animals to teach and impress the lesson.

It is encouraging that a better conception of the matter is being gained. It has been shown that the desired

results sought in training animals can be achieved through kindness and considerate treatment. As for the vicious offender—the person who inflicts torture in the belief that he can thus show his own superiority over the beasts—he must learn by such methods and processes as will appeal to him most strongly. He must be taught, either by precept or by punishment, the error of his ways. As others, possibly because of the thought given to the matter during these recurring "be-kind-to-animals weeks," learn the lesson more thoroughly, those who offend wantonly or ignorantly will also be taught.

WHILE in the United States public opinion expresses itself at the national polls every two years and in Great Britain Parliament can be dissolved almost any time, the French electorate goes on record only every four years. In the interval the deputies are virtually so many uncrowned kings. They not only pass laws, which not even a supreme court can upset, but they also choose a new chief executive whenever they please. Thus at each national election the broad outlines of the country's foreign policy are determined for the next four years, and since today France occupies a pivotal position in Europe, not to say the world, the importance of the next returns can hardly be exaggerated.

Though the date is a year distant, the pre-election campaign has already begun. The radical Left, badly beaten in 1919, after having been in the ascendancy since the defeat of the militarists in the Dreyfus affair, is now trying to unite its scattered elements. The National bloc, composed of the moderate Center and the conservative Right, now in the saddle, is equally desirous of maintaining its power. Changes in the electoral law are, therefore, contested or advocated with great determination, according as they affect unfavorably or favorably the electoral prospects of the present representatives.

The first important point to be decided was the number of members in the next Chamber. The present one has 626, or about twice too many for effective organization, and for a long time a movement has been afoot to reduce the number. In 1919 it was decided by law that, beginning with 1924, there would be one deputy for every 75,000 inhabitants. The 1920 census showed that this would mean a cancellation of ninety-six seats. Further reductions are contemplated in the future.

Four years ago the 1924 elections seemed far off, but as the voting approached, each deputy, anxious to hold his mandate, naturally asked himself whether he would be one of the ninety-six who were sure not to be re-elected. At first sight, therefore, the Government's proposal to change the law so as to keep the number of deputies the same as at present seemed like a safety raft, a shrewd device to consolidate the governmental majority. But while such a change might have strengthened the position of Premier Poincaré, it would have hurt the moral standing of the Chamber before the country, because three years ago, when the lawmakers raised their own salaries from 15,000 to 27,000 francs, they promised the taxpayers to offset the raise by reducing their number. On March 14, the Government's plan was defeated by 459 votes to 78. The Chamber then proceeded to discuss proposed changes in the partial proportional representation law, adopted in 1919.

In addition to the feeling of weakness betrayed by this attempt to curry favor with the deputies, the proposition advanced by Leon Daudet, royalist leader and goader of the militarists, was worth noting. In brief, it was that, instead of consulting the popular will at all, the present Chamber, in which the Nationalists have a majority, should vote to extend its own life "until the Ruhr question has been stabilized," which the governmental organ, *Le Temps*, says would "risk giving the representative form of parliamentarism a longevity which its most resolute partisans would not dare to consider." Daudet's argument was that, in view of the possibility of a radical victory in France next year, the Germans would thereby be encouraged to resist until then. But if he himself were absolutely sure of a Nationalist triumph at the polls, would he oppose an election next spring?

PRESIDENTS being no exception to the rule, it may be that with the return of the vacationists to the White

House will come, with renewed emphasis, the conviction that the pleasantest period of the so-called seasons of rest and recreation which people of modern times set apart for themselves is that in which one looks forward to the vacation with anticipations of promised release from daily cares. How often has it been proved that the travel and confusion incident to a vacation tour bring discomfort and weariness greatly outweighing what were looked forward to as unalloyed pleasures! But the return to duty, with vigor and courage renewed, and with a desire to accomplish tasks which once had perhaps loomed big and forbidding, proves the wisdom of engaging in play occasionally, even if the play itself is work.

So it is, no doubt, that President Harding, returning from his vacation in the south, regards with courage and composure the important tasks that await him. It must have become quite apparent in his absence that none of the problems which he left behind were able to solve themselves. It is equally true that, because it has been left to the President to speak the final word, no one can solve the problems for him. He finds himself, after two years as Chief Executive, with many of his policies still awaiting approval. He sees, at its next session, a Congress less in sympathy with his plans than that which received its warrant from the people at the time of his own election. The opposing factions in his party have been strengthened and encouraged by the apparent ap-

proval of their position by the voters in several states, so that it now devolves upon the President to prove, if possible, that he, more clearly than his own party opponents, interprets the composite American opinion upon the larger questions which remain to be solved. It remains also for the people themselves to make it absolutely clear where their sympathies lie. Regarding the attitude of the United States in its relations with European nations, the voice of the people rather than that of self-appointed faction leaders should decide. The proper solution of a score or more questions of domestic policy can best be undertaken after America's future international policy has been agreed upon. It is a simple matter, comparatively, to outline and perfect a constructive policy based upon continued world peace, but not at all easy to agree upon subterfuges and makeshifts to fit a possible emergency caused by another world war.

It would be encouraging if the President could be assured, as he returns to his task after a brief respite from official cares, that there is arrayed behind him and in his support a solid phalanx of courageous and right-thinking Americans of all political parties, enlisted in the very cause which they believe he is so anxious to see succeed.

THE American Association of Museums has perhaps

not received as much attention from the general public as it deserves, though it has been meeting every spring for the last eighteen years. But if it can carry out all the plans it now announces, and raises the money for the proposed headquarters in Washington, so much ought to be heard from it in the near future that the general public can never succeed in ignoring it again. The plans as published are many and various, but all have the same object—to make the country's museums not only better known and appreciated, but of greater practical use.

In many cases they already are of the greatest use to artists and designers. The results of study in the Metropolitan Museum, the Brooklyn Museum, the Natural History Museum, have before now been seen in Fifth Avenue shop windows. The well-dressed New York woman would be surprised if she realized that the inspiration for some of her most modish garments had come from the peasant costumes of southeastern Europe collected by the Brooklyn Museum, or even from savage and barbaric motives picked up in Borneo and other countries of the Far East. But educate the well-dressed woman, and also all the big public, by enticing them into museums, and they will quickly learn to trace the inspiration and, what is more, to object when it leads not to the creation of something new, but the slavish copying of the old motif.

Again, if many museums are well equipped for study, others cannot show much to boast of. In this great new national movement an excellent, but no doubt Utopian, plan would be one to provide for an American association of donors, as well as museums. America is full of generous men and women eager to donate and bequeath the treasures they have collected for themselves to the great storehouses built up to preserve them for the public.

The trouble is, however, that these men and women and their treasures are not evenly distributed through the country, and, where the industrial and decorative arts are concerned, one museum may be loaded up with duplicates, while another cannot boast of as much as a single specimen. Unfortunately, the donor, as yet, is not so much concerned with educating his fellow countrymen as with finding a permanent home in his own town for the things he loves, assuring them for all time the care they need, and incidentally arranging that his name and fame will go down with them—and who can blame him? He must travel to Utopia before he is likely to be persuaded to give to those who have not, unless it happens to fit in with his own ideas and desires. A more serious problem for museum directors than any on their present program will be how to equip the museums that are to serve as "the people's university" with the collections essential to their purpose.

Equipping "The People's University"

The Refugee Problem in Athens

ATHENS, GREECE, March 20 (Special Correspondence)—The first thing that impresses one in Athens and the vicinity from the moment of landing is the refugee problem, which on closer investigation proves to be the gravest one. On its successful solution depends the very future of the country. If all other phases of good fortune seem to have abandoned Greece, the great open air remains faithful to it, and the blessings of a temperate climate, full of sunshine and freshness, are perhaps today Greece's greatest asset. Nearly 1,500,000 refugees, people in desperate need of everything, homeless, penniless, and for the most part unproductive as yet, were thrown or rather dumped on a country whose housing facilities in normal times were far from being adequate. So the temperate climate and of these suffering people, who are now housed somewhere, somehow, under a cover, be it a shack's or a tent's.

Judging from the everyday-life point of view, a visitor in Greece would in vain search for a visible sign denoting the fact that the country is governed by a revolutionary Government. There are no governmental restrictions—with the exception of strict sanitary regulations—that would change the mode of life from its ordinary run. There is neither martial law, nor the evidence of force in keeping law and order, and the khaki seems to have deserted Athens for the front. To a student of the Greek people one thing becomes evident after a few days' stay in Athens and that is the exceptional seriousness of the people, who by nature are bright and light-hearted.

An incident, quite characteristic of the attitude of the people in general and of the refugees in particular, struck the writer as worth mentioning. A Greek sergeant was escorting two-score Turkish soldiers, prisoners of war, through the streets of Athens to the station of the electric railway for Piraeus. The main streets of the city had to be avoided, but the procession passed through the market place and other thoroughfares thronged with refugees and traffic. On the one hand, the Turks were all wearing their khaki, and had on stockings and shoes, while carrying on their backs their blankets and their bags. On the other hand, many of the refugees lacked either stockings or both shoes and stockings, and at a certain corner the writer saw a mother with three children, the eldest of whom, about the age of seven, would beg for pennies from the passers-by. There were, of course, staring eyes full of agony and despair—looks not far removed from hate—directed toward the Turks, but at no time was a bitter word or a blasphemy expressed.

If the revolutionary Government in Greece can claim no other credit for its work so far, it can certainly justify its raison d'être on the splendid manner in which it has dealt with the refugee problem. "Greece is the greatest and most unselfish host in the world," Mr. Hibbard, secretary of the American Y. M. C. A. in Greece, told the writer in a long conversation on the refugee problem. "And yet Greece," Mr. Hibbard went on, "is not treated right by the world." In addition to the number of the Greek refugees, Armenians and refugees belonging to other races as well find a shelter here, and the impossible is being done by the Greek people to meet the situation. No one will ever realize from afar the immensity of the problem or the sacrifice necessary to cope with it.

An unprejudiced study into the Grecian events of the last three years, and a thorough inquiry into the situation of today, would convince one that no other Government in Greece but the present, or one similar to it, could have met the situation with the needed courage and initiative. For it should be borne in mind that any duly constituted Government out of a political party, however honorable and unselfish in its intentions though it were, would nevertheless be bound to bear in mind the political future of the party by constantly keeping in close touch with the Greek voters. And it would indeed have been the height of political folly for any party—if not an impossible thing without recourse to martial law—to have undertaken to close all the public schools and use them as habitations for the refugees, be they Greeks or Armenians or Circassians, to commandeer all vacant spaces, dwellings and stores for the same purpose, and to go so far as to conduct a house-to-house search for the purpose of commanding vacant rooms in the homes of selfish citizens who were trying to avoid their share of the national burden.

The people have, of course, responded magnificently, by breaking their bread in halves and sharing it with the refugees, to use the striking expression of the Minister of Relief, Dr. Doxiades. And it would certainly have been impossible to any but a revolutionary Government to have trebled its budget almost overnight, by a stroke of the pen, for the purpose of rendering the country self-supporting through the means of a most onerous taxation, one-third of the income of which is used for the benefit of the refugees.

The redeeming feature of the Greek revolution, whatever its shortcomings may be, is that it is essentially non-political. Its military leaders are not politicians and so they are free from political calculations in their paramount purpose to save Greece. They conceived the revolution during the infamous retreat of the Greek army in Asia Minor, when it became evident that the Greek politicians in their folly had not only disgraced the Nation and the army, but had placed in jeopardy the very existence of Greece.

Officers of the army and of the navy belonging to both the political factions of Greece, and supported by the rank and file, came together and proclaimed the revolution with the sole aim in view of saving Greece from total disintegration and ruin. In September last the Greek army had lost its morale completely and had ceased to exist as a fighting unit, and the Greek people, disgusted with their political leaders, had lost their confidence, and in utter despair were looking for that leadership which would rally the Nation again. The national treasury was empty and the country was threatened by anarchy and Bolshevism, owing to the fact that the hundreds of thousands of refugees would have become a dangerous element in their struggle for bread. The revolution came just in the nick of time to save Greece, and it was hailed by the masses, and especially by the refugees.

By a marvelous effort it created a new army of 100,000 bayonets, with a splendid morale, equipped and maintained solely out of the resources of the Nation. Thus Western Thrace was saved to Greece and an end was put to further losses of Greek territory. Moreover, the refugee problem has been handled in such a manner as to command the admiration of all the foreign relief workers in Greece. But the work of saving what had been left of Greece and of rebuilding the Nation has not been accomplished without heavy sacrifices. Few of the people had realized, when cheering for the revolution, the magnitude of the task that was facing the Nation then, and the heavy burden of responsibilities to be borne individually and collectively.

K. P. T.

Editorial Notes

CONSIDERING the difficulties under which it was obtained, it would be all the more remarkable if the stone engraved in the Lydian and Aramaic characters, which was rescued from the holocaust of Smyrna and later sent to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, should be found to supply, as it is hoped it will, a key similar to that furnished by the Rosetta Stone for Egyptology. This stone was included in a large number of relics which were quite recently received by the museum and which cover the history of 1000 years from the Hittite period to the Byzantine period. They have been described as the most magnificent material which has ever come to the United States from Asia Minor.

THOUGH very far from original, the sentiment which former Gov. Chase S. Osborn, of Michigan, expressed in his lecture the other night in North Cambridge, Mass., still deserves notice, because even today it requires a certain degree of courage to state such views. "No one," he declared, "knows a great deal, and when he realizes how little he knows he begins to know a little." It may be recalled that, many centuries ago, Publius Syrus stated as one of his witticisms or maxims, "He bids fair to grow wise who has discovered that he is not so."

INCLUSION of the statement in the papers of incorporation of a school for young women soon to be opened in Great Barrington, Mass., that one of its purposes is to provide education in the duties of citizenship, furnishes an example worthy of being widely imitated. If women are to use their suffrage privileges intelligently, the school seems the obvious place in which to learn how to do so.